THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 15.

Affairs on the Continent.

By the arrival at New York of the French steamship Pereire, we have European advices to August 15.

FRANCE.

Napoleon "IV" has an Affront Put upon Him.

The New York *Times'* correspondent writes from Paris, August 14, as follows:—

Just as the "affair Rochefort" was taking a happy turn for the worried and fatigued policemen, a new incident, the "affair Cavaignac" led across their troubled path. A son of Godefroy Cavaignac, the Dictator of 1848, refused to accept from the hand of the son of Napoleon III. the premium awarded to him for standing at the head of his class at the College of St. Barbe! Why should he? Did not Napoleon III. put in prison and treat with rigor, almost with insult, the man who had saved Paris in June from a second reign of terror? Why should Cavaignac II. accept anything from the hand of Napoleon IV.? When the boy's name was called the audience broke into a loud cheer, and you may imagine the consternation of M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, and of the Prince Imperial, the first calling for the little Cavaignac with a nice speech of congratulation all ready, and the other with the crown of laurels in his extended hand, and the little Cavaignac II clinging to his bench and refusing to accept the offered crown! A new god arose at once in the firmament of the Latin quarter, and Henry Rochefort is threatened with an eclipse. Cavaignac II has shown himself a chip of the old block; he has placed himself by that one act in the position of chief of a party, and hereafter, when the day of revolution comes, the "Party Cavaignac" must be counted in with the contending factions. "Your father smothered my father out in 1848; I can accept nothing from your hands!" Who knows what an amount of history may yet turn upon this first act of opposition of the youthful inheritor of one of the glorious names of the last revolution? We may certainly predict that the boy will be heard from.

GERMANY.

The Address of Beust.

The *Provincial Correspondence*, of Berlin, expresses lively satisfaction at the speech of Baron de Beust at the banquet to the German riflemen at Vienna. It adds that the address will not remain without echo in Prussia. This country, says the journal, has not taken part in the military negotiations opened between the South German States; but it approves of them as being eminently useful in point of view of the general system of defending Germany.

Americans at Frankfort.

A correspondent, writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, on the 11th of August, says:—

There are many distinguished Americans at present sojourning here and at the neighboring watering-places of Homburg-es-Monts. His Excellency George Bancroft, United States Minister at Berlin, remained here a few days with his lady, on his return to the Prussian capital, after he had finished the negotiations about those much discussed protection treaties between the South German Courts of Munich, Stuttgardt, Carlsruhe, and Darmstadt, and the United States Government. Commodore Inman, of the United States Navy, has spent some time here and has now left for Lucerne, and Commodore Livingston, of the same service, still remains. Mr. T. P. Kennedy, formerly Secretary of the United States Navy, is at Homburg which is crowded with visitors, among whom are hundreds of Americans.

A Grand Improvement at Frankfort.

Another letter from Frankfort reports:—

This city will be shortly enriched with a great improvement. The Duke of Nassau, who, after the annexation of his rich and beautiful dominion by the Prussian Government, no longer liked the residence at the charming castle of Biebrich on the Rhine, has removed to this place and taken permanent residence here in one of the most fashionable parts of the west end. At the same time he has yielded to the urgent demand of a number of influential citizens, who are steadily trying to render the city more and more attractive to strangers, to sell them those renowned "winter gardens," or, in other words, the green and hot-houses attached to Biebrich.

SWITZERLAND.

The Negotiations with France.

The *Bund*, of Berne, semi-official organ of the Swiss Federal Council, publishes the following contradiction to the rumors of negotiations between the French and Swiss Governments:—

"We cannot say what truth there is in the communications said to be taking place between France on the one hand and Belgium and Holland on the other; but as for Switzerland we can affirm, on the best authority, that the assertions made are void of foundation. No overture of the kind has been made to the Federal Council, and nothing is known in the official circles of Berne of any fact or indication that would warrant the inference that the Emperor of the French desires to engage Switzerland in a political and military alliance with France."

Queen Victoria at Lucerne.

A letter from Lucerne states that Queen Victoria occupies her time in making excursions on the lake and in the gorges of the Rouglech. The steamer Winkerried was placed at her Majesty's service by the Municipal Council.

TURKEY.

The Sultan and his Princely Visitors.

From Constantinople, July 29, the New York *Herald's* correspondent writes:—

Never since the armies of the Crusaders encamped on the shores of that noble estuary which connects the Sea of Marmora and the Euxine has Constantinople been so besieged by princely visitors as during the past three months, commencing with the arrival of the Prince of Denmark. Since the triumphant entry of Mahomet II into Constantinople never has so much been expected of Aux Padischah. Each Prince on his arrival was granted a reception by the Sultan when his Majesty hastened to return the visit, accompanied by some of his Ministers. The same etiquette must be observed and the same honors extended to all alike, or diplomatic jealousy is sure to be provoked. On the occasion of his Majesty's visit to the Austrian Archdukes he presented the magnificent Arab stud he rode to the Ambassador. On another occasion he took from his finger a diamond ring of immense value and presented it to the Prince Napoleon, and on all his princely visitors he bestowed decorations set in diamonds. Then there has been no end of banquets (one given by the Sultan to Prince Napoleon) and dinners, reviews, and receptions by the Grand Vizier and Fuad Pacha, which have so monopolized the time of these important functionaries as to force them to neglect the affairs of State. In fact, everything has been done by the Sultan and his ministers to render the stay of the *giaour* princes at the Turkish capital as agreeable as possible, and the Sultan has on all occasions exhibited condescension under the infliction, which had no parallel during the reigns of his predecessors.

Minister Morris in "Plain Clothes."

In obedience to the Congressional resolution, Mr. Morris, the United States Minister, resident here, appeared at the annual audience of the Sultan in plain clothes—a black evening dress suit. His extremely plain appearance amid such a blaze of embroidery and gold lace as fills the hall on this occasion was not a little striking. In reply to some remarks of our Minister on his plain dress, Fuad Pacha replied good-humoredly, "*L'habit ne fait pas le moine.*" "You represent a nation that does not require tinsel decorations."

Notwithstanding the absence of gold lace the reception of our Minister by the Sultan was a very cordial, indeed, a very marked one. In reply to his Majesty's inquiry after his health, Mr. Morris remarked that he was happy to see him in such good health, and hoped his life might be prolonged for many years for the benefit of his subjects, he smilingly responded with two low bows, "*Memnoun o dum, memnoun o'cum*" ("I thank you, I thank you"). In fact, the simplicity of the representative of the great republic evidently pleased his Majesty.

Prospects of Invasion from Greece.

A telegram from Vienna in the *Northeastern Correspondence* reads:—"The Turkish Government has received intelligence that armed bands are preparing to invade its territory from Greece. It has resolved to send reinforcements to the frontier of the Hellenic kingdom, and has forwarded to Athens an energetic note. We in no manner guarrantee the authenticity of this statement. For some time past so many erroneous and exaggerated reports have reached us from the East that we shall do well to warn the reader against these alarming rumors. So, while publishing the telegram in question, we express the hope that the news it conveys may not be confirmed.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

—The Paris journals announce the sudden death, from the rupture of an aneurism, of M. Ernest Beer, who established the Pre Catalan.

—The *Volksblatt*, of Gratz, states that the Prince Don Carlos of Bourbon, who lives in that place, assumed the title of Duke of Madrid.

—Madrid papers announce the death in that city of Bonnaire, the well-known performer on the trapeze. He fell from a great height in the course of one his performances, and died immediately after, aged twenty eight.

—There are 2053 gymnastic societies (Turnvereine) in Germany, mustering in all about 200,000 members.

—Two-storied cars have been put on the railroad from Copenhagen to Klompanburg that can accommodate one hundred passengers each.

—Karam, the Chief of the Maronites, is reported to have offered a battalion of Maronite guards to the Pope.

—A general meeting of Free Masons is announced to take place in Havre, France, on the 18th of September next. All French and foreign lodges will receive invitations.

—The milkmen of Gloucester, England, recently held a meeting for the purpose of raising the price of milk, owing to the "drought," as they put it, but literally on account of the scarcity of water!

—During the last week in July last the imports into the port of Marseilles were 264,000 bushels of wheat, in sixteen vessels of various nations; of this quantity 220,000 bushels were sold, chiefly for Spain.

—Three stock or exchange brokers on the Paris Exchange have recently sold out their business, realizing the respective sums of $480,000, $300,000, and $270,000.

—It is reported in Rome that Cardinal Bonaparte will be appointed by the Pope to the Archbishopric of Blasendorff, Transylvania, which will make him primate of the united Greeks.

—The Canton of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, produces annually about eight hundred thousand watches, representing an approximate value of $7,000,000. The trade employs about thirty thousand hands.

—The number of telegrams sent in France in 1852 amounted only to 48,105, whereas in 1867 they figured up to 3,213,995, without taking official telegrams into account, which alone numbered 519,088 messages.

—Official returns show that there are yet 123 Prussians exiled in Siberia who were taken under arms during the Polish revolution in 1863. Probably they will be shortly liberated under the conditions of the last amnesty.

THE RING.

The Mill Between Collyer and Edwards.

It may be of interest to our readers to know the antecedents of these pugilists, who yesterday contested so ferociously for the light weight championship of the United States:—

Sam Collyer, whose proper name is Walter Jamison, is of Scotch parentage, but was born in France. He came to this country when quite a youth, and settled in Brooklyn, where his mother and other relatives reside. He learned the trade of a machinist, but in the early part of the war he left his father and enlisted in one of the Brooklyn regiments, serving gallantly until the close of the war, having by his bravery won for himself a captain's commission. Shortly after the close of the war he entered the concert saloon business in Baltimore, and for some time conducted Collyer's Varieties, making his appearance nightly as a clog dancer and gymnast, creating quite a furore by his expertness in the Indian club exercises. Sam is unmarried; albeit he is quite a handsome looking fellow when fixed up for ladies' company. Strange to say, considering his associations, he neither smokes, drinks spirituous liquors, nor swears. He is now about twenty-six years of age, is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches, and his usual weight is between 150 and 160. He is of light complexion, dark brown hair, and he has quite a firm determined look. For the past five weeks he has been in training under Johnny Newell at Canton, near Baltimore, taking as much exercise as it is necessary to put him in proper condition. Naturally very regular in his habits, it has not been difficult to get him in proper trim. He has been taking a walk of sixteen miles before breakfast, and the balance of the day he has exercised with the dumb-bells, sparring with Mr. Newell, rowing a boat recently presented to him, etc., retiring early and sleeping soundly. His first fight was with Mike Carr, alias English, at Rock Creek, near Baltimore, on the 26th of March, 1866, in which he came off the best in fourteen rounds; his second with Horatio Bolster, near the White House, on the Potomac, in May following, whipping him in a short encounter; his third with Barney Aaron, near Pohick Church, in September, 1866, coming off best in one of the severest contests ever fought in this country—forty-seven rounds in two hours and five minutes; his fourth with Johnny McGlade, at Goldsboro, in January, '67, whipping him; his fifth with Aaron, on the 13th of June, '67, near Aquia Creek, the latter being the victor after a fight of nearly two hours; his sixth with Billy Kelly, in Delaware, whipping him in 111 rounds.

Billy Edwards is an Englishman by birth, and is about 24 or 25 years of age. He weighs about 147 pounds naturally, and is more squarely built than his adversary; his fair complexion, light brown hair, regular features, and is quite as handsome as Collyer. He has been in this country since he arrived at the age of 21, and has worked steadily at his trade of iron moulder in New York. This is his maiden effort in the ring, but he has within the past few years had on the buskins with some of the best men in this country, and has shown that there are few better men than he is as a boxer. As in the case of Collyer, he seems rather out of place in prize ring associations, for he does not chew or smoke tobacco, drink liquor, or swear, and it is also stated that he is very particular as to what company he keeps, shunning that which he knows to be bad. He has been under the hands of Dooney Harris as trainer, first commencing his course at New York, but the training proper, exercising with the dumb-bells, boxing, walking, running, etc., was near Trenton, N. J., where he had a benefit a few weeks ago.

The Passage Down.

The N. Y. *World's* correspondent thus describes the scenes on the steamer and at the ring:—Leaving Barnum's Hotel, I found my way, after much meandering through dark and intricate streets, to the noisome and filthy wharf at the foot of Light street, where I was to take passage in company with 500 roughs, blacklegs, and thieves of the most desperate kind, all bound to Cherry Point, on Coon river, an affluent of the Potomac, at a point about fifteen miles from where the latter river empties into the waters of Chesapeake Bay. The front of the wharf was hidden by a screen of hacks, wagons, and roughs in red shirts and rough coats, who were most clamorous in their demands to have the boat start for its destination. Going upon the wharf, after passing the ticket taker between a pile of boards and lumber, heaps of straw, and other refuse, I found myself under a high dark shed, enclosed on three sides, and with the side towards the water open, at which the steamboat Metamora lay, her gunwale low in the water, with the pressure of many human creatures all thirsting for somebody's blood.

About 2 o'clock, while I am endeavoring to get a nap on a hie-preserver in the forward cabin, which is crowded with men scuffling and chaffing each other, a scuffle takes place on the outside between a couple of juvenile blackguards, each trying to gouge the other or bite his nose off in the melee. The cabin is but poorly lighted, and I can see through the obscuration of the oil lamps half a dozen men biting, gouging, and struggling for dear life, amid oaths, adjurations, and shrieks of frightened women. I can see a huge pistol butt end raised in the air for a second, and as it comes down upon a perspiring forehead of one of the rowdies, who are nearly all from Baltimore, there is a devilish yell of pain, and in a minute or less all I can hear is the sharp rattle of pistol shots, the flash and blaze of the powder. There is a struggle to get out of the narrow doorway on deck, each one trampling on his neighbor in the fright. There are more shots in the narrow apartment, more smoke and blaze—eighteen or twenty shots being fired by different persons. One stout-looking fellow, who has been working with praiseworthy zeal enough, is carried out with two shots in his lungs; a third has a couple of balls in his back, and several knife stabs in his arm; and another has a finger and thumb shot off; while your correspondent, believing that his presence is obnoxious to many, escapes in company with others, through the windows of the cabin on to the guards, and from thence to the hurricane deck, where a large number of people are huddled in terror to get out of the way of the pistol shots which are flying about in a manner that is not at all assuring. One man, a fellow with a broad chest and massive head, a Baltimore "blood-tub," is evidently dying or about to die. This is Black Muller, a notorious fellow, but of great pluck, for he refuses to tell who shot him. His eyes are lustreless and the blood spurts from his torn lungs, while half a dozen devils in human shape, his companions, are chanting bawdy songs in his dying ears. One fellow cries out, "why the son of a —— actually has the gall to ask for a doctor, and wants ice to put on his head." The other wounded man was cursing and d—ning the eyes of the men who have no compassion for them, and who have already organized half a dozen more fights in different parts of the boat. Five or six ruffians are roaming around the boat during the long and terrible night, seeking for some inoffensive person to "blow holes" in him, as they say, and during the night this floating hell pushes on through the Broad Chesapeake, past Annamessic, Annapolis, Sandy Point, Chopbank, Nanticoke, and Wicomico rivers, swaggering from side to side with its load of sin and devilry, and none may close their eyes for fear of robbery and violence and bloodshed. In another hour we are at the mouth of the Coon river, an affluent of the Potomac, and we get a sight of two steamers, one from Washington, the other from Philadelphia, besides several sailing craft full of people, all waiting to witness the fight.

The Fight.

It is now nearly 11 o'clock, and Dooney Harris, with that same darkly mysterious smile and red shirt, advances to the middle of the ring with Johnny Newell, Collyer's trainer. A penny is tossed high in the air for choice of corners, and Collyer wins the toss, thus placing the sun full in the eyes and face of Edwards. The colors, a crimson bordered one for Edwards and a purple bordered one for Collyer, are tied to the middle stakes of the ring by Mike Costello and Johnny Roche, who is friendly to Collyer. Now comes the question who shall be chosen referee. Barney Aaron says: "Vy, take hany body as is nice and onest, and wants to do the right thing, so elp me God, and bless me blessed heyes, I is willing to haccept any one as is square. I haint got no hard feeling no more than the hunborn babe about this ere scrape. All we wants is a fair show fur our boy, and we intends to get it. Give the ball a kick."

Then another advanced into the ring and says:—"Yer are all suckers and snoozeys and I am talking. My novi's can lick any of yer. The money talks, and it always will talk: 30 to 100 on the leetle novi's as never fit a fight."

Here a little boy, son of Collyer, about fourteen years of age, with a fresh, bold face, who is accompanied by another brother, aged twelve years, cries out in a taunting manner, "Yer ain't got a cent; if yer have, why don't yer bet it? We want all the sugar ye have got on here?"

"Ye lie, sucker, ye kid," says the New Yorker in a rage that he is taunted by a child.

The referee is chosen at last—"Mr. Jimmy Casey, of parts unknown," as Mr. Harris says.

Barney Aaron says to the crowd at the ringside, "has hany body got a stop-watch as he don't want to get back?"

"Yes, Sheney," answered a rough. "I have got a stop watch, but you doesn't get it if I know it."

"Now," says Barney Aaron in a loud, shrill voice, "I wants you reporters to listen. Don't call us murderers and thieves and robbers, and go for to state that we doesn't understand Hinglish, vich is right Vite chapel. We are good boys, and we are goink to have a square scrap as you ever seed, and be light for —— sake, do."

It is now four minutes after 11 o'clock, and the sun pouring down close and sultry.

The fight commences, and the last rounds will indicate with what ferocity it was prosecuted:—

Round 37. Collyer knocks Edwards down after heavy fighting. The yells of the Baltimoreans are most fearful now.

Round 38. Another yell from Collyer's friends, and his little boy cries out, "Go to him, daddy, he's almost done."

Round 39. Edwards turns Collyer after a struggle.

Round 40. Edwards is thrown by Collyer. The fight has now lasted an hour and four minutes, and the passions of the devils around the ring are boiling, and many of them are half crazy.

Round 41. Terrific fighting. Edwards knocking Collyer all around the ring in a heap every time he gets up. (Great cheering.)

Round 42. Edwards strikes Collyer in the face and turns him heavily.

Rounds 43, 44, 45, and 46 are all the same. Edwards forces the fighting and smashing Collyer all around the ring. Collyer is very much mashed in the face. His eyes and cheeks are fluffy, and he is weak in his eyes. Every time the young David hits him with that terrible right hand he cuts deeply, and the sound is like that of a drumstick. It is all over now with the great little American prize-fighter, and time being called for the forty-seventh round, Billy Edwards goes straight up to Collyer with his hands down and delivers one awful blow, which crushes under Collyer's left jaw as if a sledge hammer had smote him. The blow lifts him up off his feet, and he falls in his corner a pulpy mass. His body doubles up like a bent bow; his mouth is agape; his eyes starting, and he asks his second in a confused way, "what is the matter, where am I?" They advised him to stand up and go to the scratch, but that blow under the jaw has made him unconscious, and Sam Collyer's fighting is done, and finished by a mere lad. The fight has lasted one hour and fourteen minutes, and was the best and gamest one I ever saw in the ring.

"FOUL PLAY."

Two Persons Shot by a Sheriff's Officer at the Broadway Theatre.

The New York *World* of this morning is responsible for the following:—

The business disagreements between Messrs. J. T. Lloyd, lessee of the New York Theatre, and D. H. Harkins, of the Broadway Theatre, both of whom claim the exclusive right to produce the drama of *Foul Play*, as obtained from Mr. Harry D. Palmer, were brought to a disgraceful issue last night. It appears that Mr. Lloyd applied to Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, for an injunction restraining Harkins from producing the play, and also an order of arrest for Harkins. This was placed in the hands of Sheriff O'Brien for service, and it is alleged by the Sheriff's officers that Harkins kept out of their way and avoided arrest, and the only alternative left for them was to arrest him at the theatre. At about 9 o'clock, last night, a party of deputy sheriffs, consisting of George Hickey, James Moore, James Ward, Dennis Leary, and Thomas Quinn, proceeded to the theatre for the purpose of arresting Harkins. It is alleged by the attaches of the theatre that the deputy sheriffs made their appearance at the stage door of the Broadway Theatre, accompanied by an usher from the New York Theatre, to whom alone of the party Harkins was known. They at once seized Stephen Wallace, the aged doorkeeper, and, as is alleged, placed a pistol to his head and threatened to blow his brains out if he interfered or gave an alarm. They pushed the old man aside and rushed on the stage. At this time the curtain was down, it being the interval between the first and second acts of the piece. The deputy sheriffs made a rush for the stairs leading to the dressing rooms, which are situated under the stage. At the head of the stairs they were met by Stephen Wilson, the property man of the theatre, who demanded their business and the reason for their aggressive conduct. Hickey, the Deputy Sheriff, who seemed to be the leader of the party, seized Wilson by the throat, and forcing him back over the railing, fired two shots at him, both of which took effect, one in the head and the other in the right leg, causing injuries of a highly dangerous nature. James Ward, another of the Deputy Sheriffs, drew a revolver and fired three shots at Wilson, and unfortunately one of the bullets took effect in the body of Leslie Chamberlain, a boy about sixteen years of age, who was coming up stairs at the time, inflicting a wound which, it is feared, is of a fatal nature. The noise of the scuffle and the firing of the shots, as may be imagined, created an intense excitement behind the scenes, as well as before the curtain. In the meantime Harkins, who had been warned by the appearance of the Sheriff's posse and the firing of the shots, walked off into the auditorium and into the street, making his escape. The pistol firing attracted Officers Fogarty and Henderson, of the Eighth Precinct, to the Theatre, who, on learning what had occurred, arrested Hickey, Ward, Moore, Leary, and Quinn, and took them to the Prince Street Police Station, where they were locked up for the night. Wilson, the property-man, and the lad Chamberlain, were taken to the New York Hospital. Wilson's wounds, though of a serious nature, are not considered necessarily fatal. The bullet from Ward's pistol entered the right arm of the lad and, passing through, penetrated the right breast, and is supposed to have lodged in the lungs. Considerable internal hemorrhage resulted, and the attending surgeon gave no hopes of his recovery. The lad was employed as a gas-lighter in the Theatre. He resided with his parents at No. 191 Seventh avenue.

The above narrative was obtained by our reporter, through the police from the *attaches* of the theatre, who will unite in asserting that the conduct of the Sheriff's posse was entirely uncalled for, as no resistance was offered. The deputy sheriffs did not exhibit any document or state their business when they entered the theatre.

When searched at the police station, a revolver, with two chambers discharged, was found on the person of Hickey. Ward had one with three of the chambers empty. Quinn had a revolver with all the chambers fully loaded.

GENERAL LONGSTREET.

Gen. Grant His Choice for the Presidency.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning relates an interview with General Longstreet, in this manner:—

Yesterday a chieftain of the late Rebellion, General James Longstreet, arrived in New York. Since the war he accepted the situation, and has used his influence to counsel and guide his people and to lead them safely back to an enduring peace. Yesterday evening a reporter of the *Tribune* called upon the General at the New York Hotel. Imagine seated at a table, a tall, well-built man in a suit of black. The face is a kindly, pleasant one, the beard is sandy and grizzled and the cheeks are flushed. The forehead is high and the eyes are grey and soft in expression. The mouth squarely cut denotes decision, and there is that quiet resolute air about him that reminded one of General Grant, whom he strongly resembles in looks and manner. Although suffering from an attack of fever, he bore himself resolutely above pain, and after dinner conversed freely upon affairs in the Southern States. As a portion of the conversation bears directly upon the coming campaign, I give it in full.

Reporter—Do you think we will have better days in the Southern States?

General Longstreet—Assuredly. The cotton crop has been very large this year, and we will soon have capital of our own to work upon.

Rep.—Suppose Seymour is elected, do you think we will have another war?

Gen. L.—I cannot say as to that; but I believe that if he is elected it will open all those old issues, and we will have trouble; but I don't think he will be elected.

Rep.—What do you think of Grant?

Gen. L.—He is my man. I believe he is a fair man. I met him at West Point. I think he is above meanness. His silence is grand.

Rep.—There is one thing I would like to ask. It is in regard to the negro.

Gen. L. (smiling)—I will tell you all I know.

Rep.—Will he keep his contracts in regard to labor?

Gen. L.—I can relate my own experience. My men have worked well. They like to have a white man come out in the field and tell them what to do. There was always a class of lazy men who would sit in their houses and give their orders. These men deserve to have trouble.

Rep.—And in regard to jury trials—I mean negroes upon a jury bench?

Gen. L.—In some cases that is bad—for instance, where an action involves an account. Negroes generally are ignorant upon intricate matters of business. But if a district is disposed to do right with them, the jury may be divided—white and black. They (the negroes) soon learn, and appreciate the position.

Rep.—About negro supremacy?

Gen. L.—Ah, that can never be; it is silly to think of it. They can never be stronger than they are to-day, and the whites of the South know it, but they are misled by the politicians.

Rep.—In regard to the acts of reconstruction?

Gen. L.—I advise my friends to accept them, and come into the Union and try to bring about peace and prosperity. I told the people of Alabama, if they would not be guided by the politicians they would come out all right.

Rep.—And you think it will come out all right?

Gen. L.—I do; the crops are large. The cotton crop is worth $200,000,000. That is a step towards bringing about the desired result. Chase was my man. I think it nominated he could have been elected, and the Southern people would rally about him without knowing it; I cannot vote for Seymour; but any way, I think good times are not far distant.

—Count de Suarez d'Aulan has been appointed equerry to the Emperor of the French, in the place of the Marquis de Caux, who has resigned.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Political Affairs in the West —The Collyer and Edwards Fight.

Affairs in Mexico and the West Indies—Salnave's Reconciliation with the British.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM MISSOURI.

A Democratic Candidate on the Rampage—Political Operations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—At a Democratic mass meeting at Matoon yesterday, a collision occurred between O'Brien, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and the Sheriff of the county. Knives and pistols were used, but no damage done.

The registration of voters commences in the Fourteenth Election District of Missouri tomorrow. Both parties will make vigorous efforts to roll up a large number of voters. Many of the disfranchised ex-confederates are determined to have their names on the lists.

A State Convention of negroes assembles here to-day.

The object is to to take steps to secure suffrage for the blacks. An effort will be made to raise a fund of $40,000, with that object in view. The negroes claim that they have a population of 70,000 in this State. A ward meeting to choose delegates to the radical Congressional Convention in the First District will be held to morrow. There are three prominent candidates for the position—Peter, Johnson, and Hilton, and the strength of each is about equal.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Troubles Among the Fancy.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—There was difficulty aboard the steamer Metamora with the excursionists going to the prize fight. Pistols were fired and knives freely used. A man named Mullen was dangerously wounded. Joseph Beard was badly stabbed. William Carroll was severely cut in the affray. Collyer and Edwards are both here, and not much hurt. Collyer confesses he was fairly whipped. It is said that Barney Aaron has challenged Edwards, but he declines. There is still a large number of the fancy here who behave fairly. Large amounts of money were lost here on Collyer.

The Scheutzenfest is again largely attended.

FROM MEXICO.

Earthquake Shock—The Puebla Rebels —Revolt in Campeachy.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 20th instant, and from Mexico city to the 16th.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at the capital on Friday, August 14.

No Minister to the United States had as yet been appointed. Senor Altamirano is mentioned as likely to be named for the position. Senor Palacio will probably succeed Senor Tejada in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

A *conducta* of two and a half millions had gone to Vera Cruz from the capital.

The reinforcements latterly demanded by General Alatorre amounted to five thousand The Totonac rebel chieftain General Lucas was still in the mountaing and the bandit Chavez was yet marauding through the district of Lagos. Bocardo and Jimenez had routed the troops of Colonel Prieto, and the latter formed a junction with Colonel Dominguez, who had also been roughly handled by the same government commanders.

The Legislature of the State of Colima had established a penal colony at the Island of Socorro. Melgarejo had fled to the mountains, but Colonel Escandom was in pursuit.

Colonel Munoz had issued a *pronunciamiento* in Campeachy. He was supported by one hundred and fifty Chilton Indians.

FROM HAYTI.

The French Admiral Expected—Salnave's Reconciliation with the British.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, August 25.—From Port-au-Prince our advices are to the 14th inst. The French Admiral was expected soon at that port.

President Salnave has again been defeated and was on the defensive. He had raised a forced loan of $200,000. Two wealthy men of the capital had been sent to Europe respecting the loan which the President is trying to raise there.

The ex-Haytien war vessel Liberte was blockading Gonaives; but Government had bought the Albert Emerson, which was to be transformed into a war vessel for the purpose of attacking and recapturing the Liberte and Sylvain.

President Salnave had reorganized his Ministry, and paid a visit to the British gunboat Favorite. He was honored with a royal salute from the man-of-war. From this it is apparent that a reconciliation has taken place between him and the British Minister. When the Favorite was leaving Port-au-Prince the American steamer Gettysburg arrived. The gunboat Guadiana and the De Soto were to sail on the 16th for New York.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 25—A. M.—Consols for money, 94, and for account, 94¼. American securities easier; 5-20s, 70¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 38; Illinois Central quiet and steady at 90¼; Erie, 31¼.

FRANKFORT, August 25—A. M.—United States 5-20s dull at 75¼a75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—A. M.—Cotton steady. Sales of 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

FROM TURKEY.

Imperial Honor to the United States.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 25.—The Levant *Herald* of Constantinople, dated on Friday evening, reports that the Sultan of Turkey, in imperial honor to the United States, and as a personal compliment to Admiral Farragut, permitted the American war-ship Franklin to pass through the Dardanelles to the Golden Horn—a special mark of his royal consideration.

The British Minister and members of the British Legation in Constantinople entertained Admiral Farragut at dinner on Wednesday at Therapia.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, August 25, 1868.

The Money Market continues quiet. Call loans rule at 4a6 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6a8 per cent. per annum. The stock market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were ¼@¼ per cent. lower. 107¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113¼ for 6s of 1881; 112⅝ for 1862 5-20s; 108¼ for 1864 5 20s; 110 for 1865 5 20s; 107½ for July 1865 5-20's; 106¾ for 1867 5-20s; and 106⅞ for 1868 5-20s. City loans were unchanged, the new issue sold at 103.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45 3-16, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54¼@54⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53 and Minehill at 56, no change. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy, 44¼ for Little Schuylkill, 68 for Norristown, 33 for North Pennsylvania, 41 for Elmira preferred, 8 for Catawissa common, 33 for Catawissa preferred, and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 14½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 162, and North America at 24½. 128 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 59½ for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 44½ for Consolidation; 62½ for Commonwealth; 67 for Corn Exchange; and 121 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 21 for Lehigh Navigation; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 13 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '67..cp	107	110 sh Penna R	ls. 53
$300 do	107	100 do	53
$1000 City 6s, New	104	26 sh Leh V.R	ls. 54⅝
$5000 Pa R 2 m 6s	99	40 do	ls. 54⅝
100 sh Read R	s10. 45 3-16	200 sh Big Mt	b10. 5¾
100 do	s5. 45 3-16	200 sh Ocean Oil	1
300 do	ls.b30. 45 3-16	8 sh Bk N A	241¼
100 do	s10. 45⅝	6 sh Phila Bk	162

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 south Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; do. 1862, 112⅛@112¾; do., 1864, 108@108¼; do., 1865, 109⅞@110¼; do. 1865, new, 106¼@106½; do., 1867, new, 106@106⅛; do., 1868, 106¾@107; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107⅛@108¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do. September, 1865, 118¼; do. October, 1865, 118. Gold, 145⅞@145¾. Silver, 136½@138½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅛@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112⅝; do., 1864, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1865, 109⅞@110¼; do. July, 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do. July, 1867, 106¼@106¾; 1868, 106⅜@107; 5s, 10-40s, 107⅛@108¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼@118⅝; October, 1865, 118@118¼. Gold, 145¼@145½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 113@113⅛; old 5-20s, 112½@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1865, 110@110⅛; 5-20s, July, 1865, 107@107⅛; do., 1867, 106¼@107; do., 1868, 106¾@107; 10-40s, 107⅛@108¼. Gold, 145¾.

—Some cypherist has calculated that twenty-one million sledge hammer strokes will go to the spiking of the Pacific Railway.

—Count de Sartiges, just made Senator of France, was formerly Minister to the United States.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....73 | 11 A. M.....79 | 2 P. M.....87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Mary C. Fox, Ross, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Frontier, Skinner, Portland, do.
Schr Mary E Femerick, Dorman, Norfolk R. Jones.
Schr Minnie Keppler, Appers, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Grace Watson, Nickerson, South Norwalk, John Rommell, Jr.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, John R. White & son.
Schr Jas. Allderdice, Willetts, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr West Wind, Lawson, Boston, do.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Fall River, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, Portsmouth, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr H. B. McCauly, Cain, Boston, do.
Schr Jos. Maxfield, May, Bath, do.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, Boston, do.
Schr Ada Ames, Adams, Rockland, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Benny Boat, Kelly, Boston, Captain.
Str Mayflower, Fults, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans 15th, via Havana 20th inst., with sugar, cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—From New Orleans—Col. Cutts; Mrs. Hilger and two children; W. B. Redmond, wife, and child; Mr. Wallace; Mr. Baldwin. From Havana—F. Muni, A. Muni, W. Neilson, F. Brunet, L. G. Howard, F. Blonde, M. Landa, G. Haily, Louis Cerato, Jose Lopez, F. Verner, A. Deschaveilles.

Brig James Miller, Bennett, 20 days from Zaza, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr S. H. Cady, Small, 8 days from Saco, with ice.
Schr Mary E. Femerick, Dorman, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Charlestown.
Schr Clara Jane Parker, from Wilmington, Del.
Schr Reading RR. No 41, Bartlett, from Norwich.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, fm Suffolk, Va.
Schr Benny Boat, Kelly, from New Bedford.
Sch

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

About New York.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are often anxiously asked how New York will go in the pending election, and have no time to answer our querists severally. Where their letters imply that we have a private opinion different from that which we express in these columns, we have no wish to answer them. We pretend to no exclusive, no occult sources of information. Here follow some of the considerations which underpin our conviction that New York, like most of her sister States, will vote for Grant and Colfax:—

I. Since the Republican party was formed, it has never failed to carry this State on a vigorous canvass and a full poll, though it has often failed at other times. It was badly beaten in 1855, yet it gave Fremont 80,000 plurality in 1856. The State went against us the next year (1857) by a heavy plurality on a light vote; yet we elected Governor Morgan in 1858 by nearly 20,000 plurality. In 1859, the combined Democratic and Know-Nothing vote beat several of our State candidates; yet in 1860 we met the supporters of Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell, compactly arrayed against us, and beat them by nearly 50,000 majority. Up to this time, it has been said, "You Republicans are but a plurality: if your adversaries were united, they would overwhelm you:" but, when they did unite, they were beaten most signally.

In 1861 a Union ticket prevailed by a very large majority, though Seymour, Hoffman, Church & Co. did their best to defeat it; yet in 1862 they rallied all their forces under Seymour for Governor, and, in the absence of fifty thousand of our voters at the front, they squarely beat us by 10,000 majority. The very next year, we reversed the judgment by 30,000, and in '64 we turned Seymour out and gave the vote of our State to Lincoln by seven to eight thousand majority. We held the State firmly in '65 and '66, but lost it in the general collapse of 1867.

Thus, from the day in which the Republican party was formed, we have never lost this State on a full vote, never lost it twice in succession, and never lost it twice in the same Presidential term. We are confident that this year will establish no exception to these rules.

An enormous, unprecedented proportion of our voters were absent in Europe and travelling on business in every direction when our last year's State election was held. Out net loss from this cause was not less than 25,000 votes. Then the results of the elections in California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc., had disappointed and disheartened us. Of the four Republican dailies published in this city, three were doing nothing to call out our vote, but very much, we thought, to keep it away from the polls. Our local legislation and canal management had temporarily disaffected many thousands of earnest Republitans. So the disasters of the year culminated in our defeat by 50,000 majority; swelled from 10,000 to 20,000 by fraudulent naturalizations, and by double and treble voting in this city and Brooklyn.

"But can't they cheat you just so (or worse) this year?"

No, they cannot. We shall be wide awake and on the alert this year. We shall be watching the villains who make a trade of voting illegally at the naturalization mills, at the Registries, and at the polls. They do not fear the officers whose duty it is to prosecute them to punishment; but we shall make the State too hot for them if they attempt to repeat the wholesale fauuds of recent years, especially last year.

We are awake and at work. Our watchfires never yet burned brighter so early in the canvass than they do to-day. Our rank and file were never more zealous, more confident, nor more active. They are more confident of Grant's election than we wish they were, for they work best when somewhat apprehensive of defeat. But there is hardly a Republican in the State who does not personally know of some chang-s in our favor, and there is danger that too many will regard our triumph as already secured.

We do not want one illegal vote polled for Grant and Colfax, and shall not have a hundred in the entire State. We have at least four hundred thousand legal voters who desire that our candidates should be and believe that they will be elected; and there are not three hundred and eighty thousand legal voters in the State who desire Seymour's election. Every vote he gets above 375,000 he will owe to deliberate and concerted fraud.

Still, we have a very difficult, arduous, energetic canvass before us. Thousands of our voters are absent in Europe and on voyages in every sea. Many are travelling on business, or looking through the West and Southwest for future homes. If the election were to-morrow, we should not poll our full vote by at least fifty thousand. To call our voters home from every quarter is a work requiring systematic effort. It can only be effected by an efficient organization in every election district and a most effective canvass. Then we have to fight coffee-colored Naturalization papers and legions of alien swindlers who mean to vota if they can and as often as they dare. The work required is immense; yet it must and will be done.

Friends, North and South, East and West, do not distrust New York! She never failed you yet, at a critical moment, except in '62, when at least fifty thousand of her noblest voters were carrying muskets in Dixie or sleeping beneath its turf. The casualties of war have seriously cut down our majority, but have not destroyed it. You will have to work very hard and to very good purpose to do better in your several States than the Empire State will do for Grant and Colfax and a loyal peace.

Mexico — Washington Rumors — General Rosecrans.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Rosecrans' mission to Mexico and its objects, together with the instructions he is to receive from the State Department, are themes of lively interest and speculation just now in Washington. We mentioned on Saturday the probable difficulty between the new Minister and Mr. Seward with regard to enforcing the telegraph, express company, railroad, and other claims in which Thurlow Weed and the members of the Seward family are interested. It is said now that General Rosecrans is to be invested with power to prop up the Juarez Government, even by using the forces of the United States if necessary, and to take, by way of compensation, a large slice of Northern Mexico. This looks like a great job to sustain and give value to the vast land grants and schemes in Lower California and Sonora, in which Ben Butler, George Wilkes, Forney, the Washington lobby, and a host of Wall street speculators are interested. That cunning little diplomat, Romero, with a host of Mexican chiefs and leading military men of the United States, appears to be mixed up with and to favor this project. Romero and the Juarez chiefs of Mexico see, probably, that there is no other way to maintain the existing Government there against rival factions and leaders than by the strong arm of the United States. At the same time our own leading military men want active employment. Their ambition and warlike spirit chafe under the present inaction, and they want new fields of glory. It is rather significant, too, that just at this time General Rosecrans is hobnobbing at the Virginia sulphur springs with those splendid Rebel generals and fighters, Robert E. Lee, Longstreet, Beauregard, Ewell, Echols, Governor Pickens and others. Does this mean harmony, reunion, and reconstruction among the military heroes and chiefs of the South with the military heroes of the North on the basis of a new Mexican policy and a new field of united action for all? Are the men who fought side by side in our war with Mexico again to become brothers in arms to regenerate that country? This is an interesting question. It is certain nothing would tend so much to allay bad feeling arising out of our civil war and to unite these men and the whole country in fraternal feeling as an outside war, and the glory of extending our empire.

But, as we have said frequently, half measures will not do. To use the navy and army of the United States to maintain one faction in Mexico against the others, or to support a weak and rotten government that cannot stand alone, would be impolitic and absurd. The death-knell of Mexico as a nationality is sounded. We drove out the French and the bogus foreign imperial government at the risk of war with a great European power and set the republican government of Mexico on its legs. It has had a fair chance, but it cannot exist without foreign aid. The whole country is disorganized and demoralized politically. Our duty is plain. We should take not a slice of the northern portion only, for the benefit of a few speculators, but the whole country—by negotiation if possible, or by force of arms if we must. The Mexican people have tried every form of government and have failed. They have been a constant trouble to the United States, and may continue to be so if allowed to remain in their disorganized condition. It would be vastly to the interest of both countries that Mexico should be annexed. The Mexicans would soon value the peace we should give them, the rapid increase of their wealth and the glory of being a part of the great republic, while we should reap the advantage of American enterprise in the richest country on the globe and in a vast development of trade and commerce. The time has come when all this should be accomplished. If President Johnson can see what is for the interest of his own country as well as for Mexico, and what would give him immortal fame, he will send General Rosecrans away at once with instructions to work for the immediate annexation of the whole of that territory, from Arizona to Central America.

The Prospect.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have heard thus far the voice of Oregon and of Kentucky. The former came to us before the Democratic party had announced either its policy or its candidates. The result of the election in that State indicates, therefore, no more than did the elections of last autumn. Those elections proved clearly that there was an aversion to an extreme policy. When the election was held in Oregon, it was the general impression that the Democratic party would take a far different course from that which it actually adopted in July; that it would learn a lesson from former defeats; that it would honestly accept the popular verdict of 1866, and reject its exploded fallacies of State sovereignty and "a white man's Government." This impression proved to be false; and when Oregon speaks next November we shall witness the indignation of the people of that State against a party which has reopened questions that were supposed to be settled at the cost of so much blood and treasure.

The result of the election in Kentucky is not strange. In 1860 the Democratic vote, as against the Republican, stood 143,703 to 1364. In 1864, when the Union sentiment was quickened by the existence of a struggle then actually going on between loyalty and treason, the Union vote rose to 27,786 against an opposition of 64,301. This vote, it will be remarked—counting both the Union and the opposition—fell over 50,000 short of the vote of 1860, and these 50,000 voters were in the Confederate army. If they had voted, the opposition would have reached 118,000. They were present in 1866; yet the justice of the fourteenth amendment was so evident that the Republican vote gained over 30,000, rising to 68,035. In 1867 the reaction affected Kentucky as it did other States, and the Republican vote stood 33,939 against an opposition of 103,392. This year, owing to a local sentiment peculiar to Kentucky, and which cannot be considered as affecting any Northern State, there has been a transference of nearly 8000 votes to the Opposition, which has also gained from other sources about 4000 more: so that the result stands, Opposition, 115,524, Republican, 26,275, giving a Democratic majority of 89,249, against a majority last year of 69,453. No one who understands the terrorism which prevails in Kentucky can be surprised at this result. And in this connection it is a remarkable fact that the total vote cast this year is less than in 1860, and 14,000 less than in 1866. It is estimated—and we see no reason to doubt the statement—that at the late election fully 25,000 votes were not polled, two-thirds of which have been Republican. Thus the Kentucky election, when we consider all the elements which entered into it, gives really no indication as to the vote in other States, and by no means justifies the premature confidence of the Democratic party.

We are not disposed to be over-confident, but we believe that the elections to be held in Vermont and Maine, on the 1st and 14th of September, will, result in strong Republican gains over the majorities of 1867. In California, which holds its election September 2, there was a Democratic majority of over 9000 last year. But the Republican vote was then divided between two candidates. This State gave Lincoln a majority of 18,000 in 1864, and we believe it will give Grant as large a majority in November.

On the 13th of October four States hold elections—Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. West Virginia holds its election on the 14th. In regard to the latter State there is no doubt; in 1866 the Republican majority was nearly 7000, and it will certainly not be less this autumn. In both Iowa and Indiana we expect a Republican majority equal to that of 1864. Ohio was carried last year by a Republican majority of 3000; this autumn that majority will be increased probably ten-fold. Pennsylvania last year gave the Democrats less than 1000 majority; this year it bids fair, with proper effort, to go Republican.

But, after all, our trust is not so much in statistics as in the people, who have always shown themselves equal to the emergency presented. We know that a solid white vote can carry all the Southern States for Blair and Seymour; we know also that many of the negroes will be coerced to vote the same ticket. In those states, therefore, we will not venture a prediction. But it seems to us certain that in the Northern States, where the people all vote freely, there will be no decided a majority for Grant and Colfax that the Southern vote, whichever way it may turn, will be of no importance.

Doubtless the Democratic party, if it had adopted the wisest course, might have retained over 200,000 votes given in its favor in 1867. But it has been diving too deep. It seeks to undermine the very foundations upon which rest our national prosperity, credit, and security. Is it to be supposed for one moment that a party which proposes to carry us back to the situation which we occupied in 1860 can be supported by the people? And does not the Democratic party propose precisely this? Does it not go back to the very questions the agitation about which brought on civil war? In pronouncing the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional and void, it proposes distinctly to annul the Constitutions of the reconstructed States, and the moment this purpose is executed, what follows? The disfranchisement of the negroes, in the first place, and then, in order to keep the black race in subjection, there must be a return to the enslavement of negroes in some sort, either by the old system or by oppressive black codes like those which reconstruction suppressed. The success of the Democratic party, proposing what that party proposes, would undo all that the war accomplished, both as regards slavery and State sovereignty. It is not strange, then, that Cobb and Hampton, and the rest, preach to the South a revival of the "lost cause."

But do the people want this "lost cause" revived? Have they forgotten the war forced upon them by the Southern branch of the Democratic party, and the terrible burden of debt incurred, to say nothing of the sacrifice of precious lives? If they have thus forgotten, then there is some chance of a Democratic triumph in the November elections. But the American people are noted for long memories. They were magnanimous—they were willing to bury the war in the most absolute oblivion, when once its legitimate results were accomplished. But the Democratic party would not let them do this. It has revived all the old issues. The people met those issues once, and they are prepared to meet them again.

Bonaparte and Bismark.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a sad mistake to suppose that in the game which for two years past has been playing between France and Prussia for the primacy of Europe, all the points, or even the most important points, have so far been made by Count Bismark. After the campaign which ended with the great victory of Sadowa, and which gave Prussia for a moment the supreme control of the destinies of Germany, came the peace of Nikolsburg—the work mainly, as is now conceded, of the French Emperor—by which the Prussians were arrested in their triumphant achievement of German unity.

How serious a check was administered to the ambition of Prussia by the peace of Nikolsburg Europe is only just now beginning to appreciate. It is true that for the gravity of the consequences which have since developed themselves from that peace the vehemence and obduracy of the Prussian Government in attempting to ignore the state of things created by the peace must be largely held responsible. Where Prussia might have conciliated and cajoled she has chosen to browbeat and to alienate the South-German communities. She has over-estimated the force of attraction towards herself which resided in the influence of her brilliant military success upon the South-German imagination and in the awakening of the historic and traditional yearnings of the German heart for an Imperial German unity. She has underestimated the force of repulsion from herself which resided in the spectacle of Prussian authority ruthlessly crushing out local independence and trampling upon provincial prejudices, as well as in the severity of the Prussian military regulations and of the fiscal system of Prussia—suddenly applied to populations long habituated either to a really prosperous and comfortable autonomy, or to easy-going forms of unexacting despotism.

But even had Prussia made no such mistakes as she has made since 1866, it is certain that the South German States, which were protected by the peace of Nikolsburg in their independence, contained within themselves the seeds of an inevitable opposition to the Prussian scheme for reorganizing Germany around the Prussian throne. Those seeds might perhaps have been easily killed, and the mistakes of Prussia neutralized, had the Emperor Napoleon permitted himself to be carried away either last year or the year before by the influence of the great events in Germany upon the popular feeling in France, and upon the minds of men who, like M. Thiers, were trained in the statesmanship of a former age. But the Emperor Napoleon had the good sense to go to Germany in 1867 himself, and the coolness to see with his own eyes the actual condition of affairs in the Southern States. Fortunately for himself and for France, and it may well be for Germany also, he has since had the firmness to adhere to the policy of patience and forbearance which in that visit, if never before, suggested itself to his judgment as the only policy by which France could hope successfully to reconcile the development of German unity with the maintenance of her own position in Europe.

A striking speech delivered at the recent grand German Schuetzenfest in Vienna by the leading journalist of Stuttgart, who is also a conspicuous member of the Diet of Wurtemberg, shows us plainly how much ground the Emperor has already in this way gained for the idea of a free German Confederation, upon Count Bismark's theory of a Prussianized Germany as set forth in that constitution of the North German Confederation which Mr. George Bancroft has been foolish enough to liken to the American Union.

In response to a toast given to the "early restoration of the Fatherland," itself a sufficiently significant form of words, Dr. Meyer, of Stuttgart, after alluding to the impression that German unity would be attained by the fusion of the whole Fatherland into the "North German Confederation," went on to say boldly and openly, "speaking for myself, and in the name of the majority of the Suabian people, let me tell you that we hold the firm conviction it is another way which is to lead to the unity and grandeur of Germany. At all events, it is certain that my country cannot continue to exist long under the present regime. In 1866 it happened that a race of German people was violently expelled from Germany with foreign aid. But necessity is a statesman even stronger than M. Von Bismark; and it will be, I hope, that statesman who shall in the end make the unity of Germany."

These words, we are told, were received with immense applause, and the unmistakable allusion to the violent extrusion of German Austria from the German family was especially cheered.

However important it may be to Prussia, in this state of the case, to precipitate a conflict with France, in the hope that such a conflict may be easily converted from a Prussian into a German war, it is equally clear that it is not less important for France to postpone such a conflict. Not to do so now would be for Napoleon to sacrifice wantonly all the advantages which, at the price of a good deal of grumbling at home and of more obloquy abroad, he has been quietly winning over his wily but impetuous adversary during the past two years.

And this the more unquestionably that time, which has thus been working against Bismark and for Bonaparte in the South, has been bringing about a similar result in the West.

The difficulty of last year between France and Prussia over the question of Luxembourg, and the chronic cries which from Paris to Berlin, and Berlin to Paris, have echoed and re-echoed the passionate song of Carl Becker, and the scornful response of Alfred de Musset about the ownership of the Rhine, these after all have only indicated that real body of mischief in the West over which a war between France and Prussia, should such a war break out, will be waged. This is simply the possession of the Netherlands, under which term history knows that region lying between the North Sea and the Rhine which, after being for ages the "cockpit of Europe," has known a comparative tranquility for half a century past as the kingdoms of Holland and of Belgium. Of these two kingdoms Holland alone can be said to possess a genuine nationality. The Dutch have a history, a great national character, a religion, a language of their own. The Belgians are made up of Walloons, of Flemings, and of Frenchmen. The French language predominates in their provinces, and, save so far as the long domination of the House of Austria may be said to have made them Spaniards or Austrians, there is no reason to be drawn from the traditions of Flanders and Brabant, Hainault, and Limbourg, which should lead one to suppose that their people would find it any more difficult to make themselves Frenchmen than their kinsmen of Lille and Valenciennes have done.

The existence of Belgium as an independent monarchy since 1830 has been mainly supported by the existence in France and England of the old protective system. So long as this system prevailed, Belgium, which was taken by England particularly under her wing, was the natural economic enemy of France, while she was indispensable to English trade with the continent. But ever since the establishment by Napoleon in 1861 of comparative free trade with England, and particularly since the adoption by Belgium in 1865 of the principles of the Anglo-French treaty, the natural drift of things has gradually made a closer alliance of Belgium with France, desirable not only to Belgium and to France but to England also. Ten years ago a serious project for the annexation of Belgium to France would have meant an immediate war between France and England. To-day such a project would be quite as likely to be forwarded as to be thwarted even by a Tory Government in England; and it is extremely probable that Lord Stanley's recent and rather ostentatious declaration that France and England were quite at one in regard to the "present and prospective events" on the Continent, may have been meant to convey a distinct intimation of this important fact to the Prussian Government. For up to this moment the only distinct effect which has been produced in the Netherlands by the menacing possibility of a Franco-Prussian conflict for the possession of that ancient and fertile region has been to rouse the Dutch into a fever of hostility to Prussia, while the party in Belgium friendly to union with France has gained strength with each new demonstration of Count Bismark's ambition.

Whatever may be the issue, then, of the actual and most interesting state of things in the Old World, history, at least, will give the palm of practical statesmanship during the critical period which has elapsed since the thunder-storm of July, 1866, to the head of the Bonapartes, rather than to the right hand of the Hohenzollern.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, Pa.

6 12 fmw tf

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3:30 P. M

7 25 eod6w W. H. GAITZMER, Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

6 2 3m]

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

818 thp PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ANNA CATHARINE AMOS, Deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the above Estate, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JACOB SPIELMAN, Executor,
No. 2109 VINE Street.

7 21 tu6t

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.

ANOTHER TEST.

DOVE'S DEPOT, S. C., July 20, 1868

Messrs. WM. M. BIRD & CO., AGENTS MARVIN'S SAFES, Charleston, S. C.:

Gentlemen: On the night of the 20 instant our store and contents were destroyed by fire, and we are pleased to say we had one of your FIRE PROOF SAFES, which proved to be all you recommended. The heat was so great as to melt the brass handle, and the plate which contains the date of the patent, but the contents were not injured. The safe contained our books, papers, and notes and bonds to the amount of $16,000; also a gold watch, which had been repaired and placed therein the evening before the fire. Next day, on opening the Safe, the watch was found running. It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of your Safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. We are going to rebuild at once, and shall be in my our city in a short time, when we shall call upon you, and purchase another Safe. Respectfully yours,

DE LORME & DOVE.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street.

2 5]

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 t

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1226 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 814 WALNUT Street. 72

AZURENE,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwfsm

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE RAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.
Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,

WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY.

wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11]

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.

BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.

HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.

CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf3m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 12

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., which be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HAVANA CIGAR-BOX BOARDS, AND MAHOGANY SHIP-KNEES, 1 31 stuthp

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmwsm

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Seal Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 105 JONES' Alley 8 6]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were yesterday admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

John Faley, aged 24 years, residing in Filbert street, near Seventh, injured by blows inflicted by some unknown person, while asleep.

Dolly Moore, aged 45 years, residing in Gillis street, badly beaten by her husband.

Charles McAnaney, aged 28 years, living in Beach street, arm broken in two places by being thrown from his wagon.

Henry Tuspin, aged 18 years, living on Chester road, injured by being jammed between two cars at the Media Station.

John Cooney, aged 14 years, residing in Hestonville, seriously injured while grinding clay at Jones' brickyard, on the West Chester road.

Edward Kaw, aged 12 years, living near Fitzwater and Twelfth streets, arm broken by a fall.

Mary Jackson, aged 13 years residing in Lombard street, near Seventh, cut in the hand with a razor, while engaged with her husband in a quarrel.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Monthly Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at their hall, No. 1210 Chesnut street. Peter B. Simons, Esq., President, was in the chair. After the opening exercises an address was given by J. Henry Smyth, Esq., on the subject of "Facts about Life." This was followed by a debate on the question, "Which is the strongest element in forming character, education or constitution?" It was debated by Messrs. Smyth, Ward, Dale, and others. Twenty-seven new members were elected to the Association. An interesting statement of the work of the Association in the West was made at the close of the meeting by B. F. Jacobs, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The prospectus of the Philadelphia School of Design has just been issued. It states the total receipts up to June 30, 1868, to be $4508·78; payments, $3389·44; cash on hand, $1609·34. Of the receipts $4762 were from subscriptions and donations. A large number of valuable articles have been donated, among which are drawings, paintings, etc., from the Government of Prussia and "the Science and Art Department" of Great Britain. The order of studies is divided into fourteen stages, in addition to which there will be five lectures by Professor T. W. Braidwood, and twelve lectures by A. R. Thomas, M. D.

The prospectus closes with a long catalogue of works of science in possession of the school.

ACCIDENT TO A PHILADELPHIAN.—The Chief of Police yesterday received a telegram from Cambridge Station, Pa., giving information of an accident which occurred at that place to a man whose name is supposed to be James Van Holland, and a resident of Philadelphia. The accident was caused by the person in question trying to get on the mail train while in motion. He fell, and had his right arm and jaw fractured, and skull badly injured back of the right ear. His arm was amputated, and every possible attention paid to his case.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—The office of Dorrance & Doran, on Mill street, in Bristol, was broken into on Sunday night, and an attempt made to blow open the fire-proof, which was not successful. A hole was bored in it and powder inserted, but the force of the explosion was not sufficient.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About half-past 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a wagon ran off at Eighth and Locust streets. A small boy seated in the vehicle was thrown out and seriously injured. He was removed to his parents' residence.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a slight fire took place at No. 1014 North Fourth street.

Anecdote of Dr. Parr.

The London *Athenæum* says:—

"Many must have heard the late Leonard Horner tell the following story of Dr. Parr, whom he knew intimately. We incline to remember that Mr. Horner was present, but we are not sure. At any rate, the story is worthy of record, morally and physically. Dr. Parr and others were staying at a country house. Among the guests were two Americans, who made no bones of differing from the Doctor. So Parr said, 'Do you know where you come from, gentlemen? you come from the place to which we used to send our thieves!' This made the host angry, and he gave the Doctor a sharp rebuke for his rudeness, which made him quit the room in high sulks. The rest of the company walked out on the lawn, where they amused the Americans with stories of the Doctor. There was a heavy black cloud over head, and suddenly there came out of that cloud the word *Tham* (Parr-lisp for *Sam*) in the Doctor's voice. The company stared, a word or two was spoken about the curious directions which unexpected sounds will take, and the conversation proceeded. Presently the awful word was again thrown from the cloud.

"'And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before.'

There was now surprise and alarm, and all the party set off to find the Doctor. They found him in his bed-room, and the explanation was more sufficient than satisfactory. In his mood he had chosen to sit down with his pipe on the top bar of a very deep old-fashioned grate with a high mantel shelf. Here he had tumbled backwards, and was doubled up between the back and the bars. His only way of calling for help was by sending his voice up the chimney; and the warning was the echo from the cloud. It we could but think he had heard the previous conversation by the same channel, the poetic justice of the calamity would be enhanced. Say that he tumbled by leaning backwards to listen to it, but do not say we told the story that way."

Death of a Noted Blockade Runner.

The London *Morning Star*, of August 11, says:—"The celebrated Captain of the Emily St. Pierre is dead. The news was received in Liverpool yesterday from Aden to the effect that the ship Glasgow, of which vessel the deceased had been captain, had arrived at Aden, and that Captain Wilson died on board while on the voyage out from England. There are very few of our readers who will fail to recollect the occurrence which brought Captain Wilson into notoriety. A few months after the Southern ports were blockaded by the United States fleet, Captain Wilson, in command of the Emily St. Pierre, approached the entrance to Charleston with a cargo of gunny cloth from Bombay. He was chased and captured by a blockader, and a prize crew were put on board. Captain Wilson explained that he was unaware of the port being blockaded, as he had sailed from Bombay before the news reached that port. The explanation was of no use, and the captured ship was ordered to Boston. A few days afterwards Captain Wilson, having watched his opportunity, 'bottled' his captors, altered his course, and in due time reached the Mersey all well, where his arrival was hailed with delight both by the owners of the ship and the underwriters. A few days afterwards handsome and valuable testimonials were presented to Captain Wilson, his officers, and men from the Underwriters' Association and the fortunate owners of the ship. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed in Liverpool.

Foreign Items.

—It is well known in India, though not so at home, that Dr. Bhau Daji, a skilled native physician in Bombay, has for many years made the cure of leprosy a special object of investigation, with so much success as to entitle him to be regarded, according to local papers, as "one of the benefactors of the world." Latterly, Dr. Bhau has striven to establish an hospital solely for lepers, where his treatment and regimen can be rigidly administered, and, therefore, more thoroughly tested than heretofore. We learn from a trustworthy eye-witness that there are at present seventy cases under this treatment, "some quite cured, and others in all stages of cure." It is stated that "the cure is slow, varying with the stage of the disease, the age and constitution of the patient, etc., but that in four to eight months wonderful effects are produced;" and that Dr. Bhau is sanguine, not without good reason, "that the worst cases can be cured in twelve months." One "bad" case instanced is that of a student, who under very careful ordinary medical treatment for eight months received no benefit from it whatever, but having now tried Dr. Bhau Daji's regimen and medicine for three months, says he feels sure he will be quite cured by them, and is already not unfit to appear in public. Those who know what leprosy is in India, and how totally European skill and the ingenuity of native *vyads* have failed in treating this proverbially loathsome and desperate disease, will look with interest on the progress of Dr. Bhau Daji's very hopeful experiment.

—Zoulfikar, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, has officially communicated to the representatives of the great Powers, a circular dated the 29th of July, that the Sultan Abdul-Aziz has raised to the dignity of Vizier the eldest son of the Viceroy. The Prince is not quite seven years of age.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Fashion has introduced square sunshades.

—Napoleon has sent more troops to Rome.

—Wise is unwisely writing his memoirs.

—Croquet is the rage at Long Branch.

—Brignoli drives a pair of chestnuts.

—General Spinner has gone fishing.

—Dr. Bellows has returned home.

—Troy has a Sorosis.

—A menagerie alligator has escaped in Illinois and developed an appetite for chickens.

—Train got out an "extra" from the Marshalsea on O'Connell's birthday.

—The New York Jockey Club will race for a $1200 cup at its fall meeting.

—A large number of Beard's paintings are to be exhibited at Cleveland.

—Mrs. Kemble begins her reading tour at New Haven, September 1.

—Switzerland sends two million gallons of absinthe a year to Paris.

—Hailstones as big as hens' eggs have been falling in the Pyrenees.

—Ole Bull's daughter is on the point of marriage in Norway.

—Thurlow Weed is better, thank you, and will go to the Alps.

—Whales are very plenty along the Massachusetts coast.

—A female fortune-tellist is money-making at Saratoga.

—Sothern is not coming over until after Christmas.

—France has a Protestant population of 1,200,000.

—Mazzoleni will leave Paris this winter for America.

—Saratoga has $4,500,000 worth of diamonds just now.

—Baron Haussman has perquisited $20,000,000.

—Mapleson can't get the money to come hither.

—Heenan won $20,000 on the Saratoga races.

—A man in California hasn't worn a hat for 12 years, under a vow not to cover his head until Fremont was elected President.

—Walis and wife are to go a shooting in Scotland, if he can tear himself away from the seductive Schneider.

—The King of Prussia is drinking mineral water at Ems. Wonder how many ems are his take.

—Cholera bombs, sometimes called watermelons, are being thrown into market recklessly.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5:19 MOON SETS....11:41
SUN SETS....6:44 HIGH WATER....7:43

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 8
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 11
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Pereire	Havre	New York	Aug. 15
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 14
Ulm	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 15
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 20
Java	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 22

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
China	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 26
New York	New York	Bremen	Aug. 27
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug. 29
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 29
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 1
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Missouri	New York	Havana & Nas.	Aug. 27
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 29
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 29
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 2
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Greek barque Lord Byron, Embericos, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, Marblehead, Slinickson & Co.
Schr R. Law, York, Mystic River, do.
Schr R. G. Whildin, Robinson, Fall River, do.
Schr H. Newell, Gould, Newburyport, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, Charlestown, do.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Walter Howe, Pierce, 16 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr Tyrcon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah Warren, Terry, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Alphaeus, Beachum, 4 days from Accomac, Va., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Sarah Furvee, Jones, from Bristol, R. I.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Adelaide Norris, Reid, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst—before reported sailed 7th.
Steamship Unity, Fargo, hence, at Providence 22d instant.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, at Boston 22d inst., from Baltimore.
Barque Amie, Morrison, hence for Shanghae, was spoken 14th ult. lat 34 41 N., long. 38 16 W.
Barque Adele Young, from Liverpool 26th June for Philadelphia, was spoken 19th ult. lat. 46 34, long 38 40.
Barque Thomas Dallett, Duncan, hence for Rio Janeiro, was spoken 19th ult. lat. 39 39 N., long. 38 40 W.
Barque Martin W. Brett, Thurlow, at Shields 9th inst., from Hayre.
Barques Louise, Tornvik, and Terpsichore, Pedersen, hence, at Cronstadt 4th inst.
Brig Judith E. Clark, Whitmore, hence, at Gibraltar 4th inst.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, hence, at Leghorn 5th instant.
Brig P. M. Tinker, Barnard, at Sombrero 6th inst. from Port Spain, to load for Philadelphia.
Brig Five Bro hers, Thurlow, hence for Stettin, was spoken 20 inst. lat. 49, long. 14.
Brig Jorie, Pettigrew, hence for Marseilles, was spoken 30th ult., no lat., etc.
Brig Hildegard, Wickberg, hence, in Copenhagen Roads 6th inst.
Brig C. S. Rogers, Ballard, from Genoa for Philadelphia, was towed through the straits 20th ult.
Brig Pomona, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 21st inst.
Schr H. L. Wing, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr Lavinia Bell, Bayles, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 21st inst.
Schr Restless, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.
Schr Emma D. Finney, Tuttle, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 22d inst.
Schrs E. H. Wilson, Harris, from Fall River, and I. W. Hine, Lane, from Hartford, both for Philadelphia, at New York 22d inst.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, at Wilmington, N. C., 21st inst., from Boston.
Schr John C. McShane, Johnson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 22d inst.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Green, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schrs Vrana, Mason, and Clara Davidson, Jeffers, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schr Caroline C, Harris, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 19th inst.
Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, hence, at Eastport 13th inst., and cleared for Windsor.
Schrs Maggie Jefferson, Jefferson, and Chowan, Goldthwaite, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 19th inst.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at New York 21st inst.
Steamer Resolute returned to Norfolk 20th inst. from the wreck of the schr Mary E Kellenger, having stripped her of her masts and standing rigging. The vessel is breaking up, and having such a large cargo of coal in, the first easterly gale she will disappear on trolly. Her material will be sold this week to close the salvage account. She lies in a very dangerous locality for vessels entering and departing from the bay. The Lighthouse Board has been informed of the necessity of placing a large buoy to mark her position.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The U. S. steamer De Soto (side wheel), Commodore Charles S. Boggs commanding, arrived here yesterday morning, and anchored off the Battery to await orders. The De Soto left Aspinwall on the 9th inst., and stopped at Port-au-Prince 12 hours or four days en route. She will probably go out of commission, having been a long time in active service.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The schr Eldorado has sunk in Chesapeake Bay in fifteen fathoms of water, with Smith's Point Light-vessel bearing W. by S., distant 1½ miles. The mastheads of the wreck are about twelve (12) feet below the surface of the water.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS EVENING THE WHITE FAWN, THE WHITE FAWN, And Jarrett and Palmer's combined PARISIENNE AND VIENNESE BALLET TROUPES, MADLLES BONFANTI, SOHLKE, ARDRION, CEREBELLE, OBERTI, MAZZANI, FRANCISCO, PINZUTTI, and LA PETITE SCHLAGER, SUPPORTED BY 40 CORYPHEES, And a Grand Corps de Ballet. The Scenery is the most Beautiful and Costly ever presented on any theatre in the world. THE COSTUMES THE MOST BRILLIANT EVER SEEN IN AMERICA. ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Orchestra Seats, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS. SATURDAY—WHITE FAWN MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 25, Second Night of the great Burlesque Actor, LEFFINGWELL, who will appear in two of his specialties, BEPPO, in Byron's Burlesque of Fra Diavolo, and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS, as played by him over TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY NIGHTS, in Edmund Falconer's Nonsensical Farce of TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. In preparation, the Drama entitled FOUL PLAY, from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, in six acts, by Charles Reade.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. SIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 10th day of September, 1868, for the Stone necessary for the completion of the Delaware Breakwater.

It is to be distinctly understood that the quantity of stone of each class, specified herein, may be increased or diminished, by the United States, if necessary.

CLASS 1. Some 12,000 tons, of 2240 pounds each, are required. Of this amount, about four-fifths, to be in blocks of not less than two tons each, nor over five and one-half tons; the remainder, in blocks of upwards of one fourth of a ton.

All stones of this class to be delivered at such points of the works as may be designated by the United States agents.

CLASS 2. Some 16,000 tons of stone, in pieces of less than one-fourth ton in weight, are required, to be thrown overboard in accordance with the instructions of the United States agents, near the extremities of the works, in water not less than twenty feet in depth.

All stones sent to be of the hardest and most durable quality, free from seams, cut; to be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer or United States agents shall find them to accord or not, as to quality and size, with the above description. None can be sent from quarries condemned heretofore.

The rate of delivery of each class of stone to be regulated by the Engineer in charge. The delivery of either class, or of both, if desired, to commence upon approval of contract, and to be completed by October 15, 1869.

The proposals will state the rate per ton of 1st Class of stones delivered at the works, as above; also, separately, the rate both per ton, and per perch of twenty-five cubic feet, of stones of the 2d Class delivered in place, overboard.

In general, stones should not be sent in vessels drawing over ten feet.

A reservation of twenty per centum, on payments, will be made during the delivery of stone contracted for.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to, as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

For blank forms of proposals and other information, apply at this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, September 10, 1868. Bidders are invited to be present.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART, Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK, August 21, 1868.

For the information of those intending to bid for the removal of the rocks in Hell Gate it is necessary to state that the contract will not necessarily be assigned to the lowest or to any bidder. The time which the bidder proposes to consume in performing the work, as well as the character of his proposed mode of operations as to practicability, will likewise be considered in assigning the contract. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.—

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT MONROE, Va., August 17, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., September 1, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.—

14 boxes French uncooked mixed Vegetables, 2200 pounds, more or less.
754 boxes American uncooked mixed Vegetables, 30,400 pounds, more or less.
218 boxes American cooked mixed Vegetables, 30,400 pounds, more or less.

The French Vegetables are in tin cases of 35 pounds each, the American in cases of 70 pounds each. They were selected from a large lot in excess at this depot and have been recently repacked in new strong boxes, two cases in each box, and are in excellent shipping order.

Stores delivered on Government wharf free of expense. Terms cash in Government funds. By order of Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. A.

JAMES CURRY, Second Lieutenant 8th Art. A. C. S.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS, A. S. ROBINSON, No 910 CHESNUT Street, Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS. They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each. For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

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8 15 6m

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	Shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value,	$1,102,892·50
	Cost, $1089,679 20,	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $8076·00; estimated value	3,047·00
	Cash in Bank	$103 617·10
	Cash in Drawer	298·52
		183,315·62
		$1,807,605·15

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, $2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,699·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $3,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY, No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street, INCORPORATED 2d MONTH, 22, 1865. CAPITAL $450,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture. Annuities granted on favorable terms. Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand. Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES. All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, 5 9] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 426 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President. NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m

BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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LONDON IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC., ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, *NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1868.

Davis in England.

THE files of the British newspapers contain comments on the reception which was accorded to Jefferson Davis on his arrival at Liverpool, and they differ widely in the views they take of that occasion. The London *Herald* contains an article which is one of the delightful John Bullish productions, and which is eminently calculated to exert the worst possible influence at a time when it is of great consequence that everything possible should be done to foster friendly feeling between the two nations. When we unite with the impolicy of the article an assurance that it savors decidedly of the foolish, we give a correct idea of the views of the *Herald*. It commences with "feeling a surprise at the warm reception accorded to Mr. Davis," and goes on to explain this reception on the ground that the "heroes of an unfortunate cause are always popular with us, especially when they have struggled and suffered on behalf of a people struggling for national independence."

It then draws a comparison between Davis and Kossuth and Mazzini. "Kossuth fresh from a Turkish detention and from the Hungarian Rebellion, was greeted with enthusiastic applause by every class of the community; even Mazzini's name was popular until the recollections of the gallant defense of Rome were effaced by other and less honorable associations. But no man could appeal more strongly to English sympathies than Mr. Jefferson Davis." What sane man can find a comparison between these heroes of freedom and the arch Rebel of slavery? They struggled to raise mankind and give liberty to the oppressed. He strove to fetter, with forged chains, a race whose only wrong was its helplessness. They battled to give freedom to their fellows, and to advance to the doctrine of a republican form of government. He entered the field to overthrow republicanism and to make slavery a perpetual institution—a corner-stone of his new nation. Between them what simi'arity can be discovered, save both fought against existing powers from different causes and from different ends.

What are the reasons why English sympathies are given more strongly to Davis than to others? The *Herald* states them:—"In the first place, he represents a kindred people, a nation of English blood and English speech, whose assertion *of their independence was based on principles thoroughly congenial to our own.* Again, the Southern cause had a peculiar hold on our sympathies because it was, to begin with, *the cause of constitutional right and established law against the domination of a mere numerical majority;* and because it was the cause of the weak against the strong, of eight millions against twenty."

These, then, are the all-sufficient reasons; and, given as they are, they form the most complete index of the ignorance and the prejudice of the English people. "Established law" and "Constitution" on the side of the Rebellion! They know nothing of our institutions, except the peculiarly "congenial" one of slavery, and that by the confession of the *Herald* is one with which the hearts of Englishmen accord. To do away with the injurious effect of its tone, the journal makes a discrimination insulting in its apology. It says, "We welcome him not as the enemy of the United States, but as the chief of the Southern people." Where on the face of the earth can the English sympathizers find "the Southern people?" We know of no such nation. Certainly not on this continent. There are a number of subjects of the United States living in the States where cotton is grown, but we know of no fiction which can call them a "Southern people." It is folly for the Rebel sympathizers across the water to talk as they do. Their friends are subjugated, and we neither fear their enmity nor court their friendship.

How infinitely more sensible and polite is the course of the London *Star*, which, in an article on the same subject censures the stupidity of its contemporaries, and administers to them a fitting rebuke. It wisely says:—

"At a time like the present, when the coldness that lately existed between this country and the United States is in a fair way of giving place to a more kindly feeling, we can conceive of no more shameful insult to a great nation than a cheer in honor of a person in Mr. Davis' position, unless it is the assurance which follows the words we have quoted, to the effect that the cheers are not to be taken as a 'demonmonstration of hostility to the present Government of the United States.' We have blundered once with our precious 'sympathies;' for Heaven's sake let us not blunder a second time."

We are glad that somewhere in England is a paper which is influenced by common sense, and sees rightly the absurdity and insulting character of the conduct of the British people to the defeated traitor, still under bonds.

Elegant Southerners.

B. H. HILL, a Georgia Rebel, made a recent speech at Augusta, in which after making the statement that Grant would not carry five States, he called the Republicans some elegant names, and, as specimens of how the "chivalric Southern gentlemen" speak, we give them:—

Governor of the State is a "huckster."

Judges of the State "butchers," "perjurers," "cheats."

Republican speakers "liars," "villains," "vipers," "hell-hounds."

At the conclusion of the address the orator said that "some people had called him a violent man," but he wasn't. How strange! "Some people" must have been out of their senses; for did not Hill close by counselling moderation?

The National Navy.

THERE are few better criterions whereby we can judge of the greatness of a sea-bound nation than by her commerce. Her merchant marine attest the wealth of her people, her national navy the strength of her government. The late war has materially altered the entire naval status of our country, and the termination of that struggle has again caused a revolution in our power on the seas. It cannot be uninteresting for our readers to know exactly the standing at present of that arm of the Government.

From the special Register recently issued by the Navy Department we compile the following statistics exhibiting the strength of the navy in ships and officers on the 1st day of July, 1868. The ships, by the order of the Secretary of the Navy, are divided according to their tonnage into *rates*, as follows:—

First-Rates—Vessels of 2400 tons and upwards.

Second-Rates—Vessels of 1200 to 2400 tons.

Third-Rates—Vessels of 600 to 1200 tons.

Fourth-Rates—Vessels under 600 tons.

They are also *classed* as iron-clads, screw and paddle-wheel steamers, ships-of-the-line, frigates, sloops, store-ships, etc., according to their construction, rig, duties, and uses.

The first rates embrace such leviathans of wood and iron as the Niagara, 4582 tons; Franklin, 3684; Vanderbilt, 3360; Roanoke, 3435; Puritan, 3265; and Dictator, 3033, vessels that compare favorably in strength, beauty, and efficiency with any in the world. Those of the *first-rates* that have been recently built, however, of the Chattanooga and Madawaeka class, are considered almost total failures.

The "dear old Hartford," Brooklyn, Constitution, Ticonderoga, De Soto, and Kalamazoo represent the second rates; the Dacotah, Iroquois, Passaic, Winooski, Kearsarge, and Jamestown the third rates; and the storeships, tugs, despatch boats, etc., of smaller size, constitute the fourth rates. The exact number of each class is given as follows:—

VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

	1st Rates.	2d Rates.	3d Rates.	4th Rates.	Aggregate.
Iron clad Screw Steamers	7	4	38	3	52
Wooden " "	19	21	17	46	103
" Pad.-wheel Str's.	3	4	25	11	41
" Ships of the Line	5	...	...	...	5
" Frigates	...	6	...	...	6
" Sloops of War	...	3	6	3	12
" Store Ships	1	...	6	2	9
Total	35	38	92	65	330

It thus appears that since the war the navy has been reduced from six hundred to two hundred and thirty vessels, and there is no doubt that a farther reduction is intended so soon as it shall be deemed politic or advantageous to the Government. Many of the vessels enumerated above have never been in service, and about half of the first noted are in an unfinished state, several being still on the stocks. Measures have been taken to preserve these hulls as well as those afloat from the effects of the weather by careful housing. Less than one hundred ships are in commission for service, about fifty of them being in foreign squadrons.

The officers of the navy constitute an immense body of men of great rank, and seemingly in great disproportion to the present wants of the service. The number in the higher grades of rear-admiral, commodore, captain, and commander are greatly in excess of the assimilated grades of major-general, brigadier-general, colonel, and lieutenant colonel in the army, and must eventually attract the serious attention of Congress, for the enlisted corps of the navy is less than one-fifth as large as that of the army, being in round numbers about nine thousand.

The exact number now in the several grades of the line and staff is shown by this table, though several hundred more lieutenants, masters, and ensigns are authorized by existing laws. The regular navy numbers as follows:—

Grade. (Line 1100.)	Active.	Retired.	Aggregate.
Admiral	1	...	1
Vice-Admiral	1	...	1
Rear Admiral	10	16	26
Commodores	25	60	85
Captains	50	32	82
Commanders	88	16	104
Lieutenant-Commanders	172	3	175
Lieutenants	34	...	34
Masters	70	6	76
Ensigns	107	...	107
Midshipmen (graduated)	166	...	166
Midshipmen (Academy)	243	...	243
(Engineers, 312)			
Chief Engineers (Captain)	5	...	5
Chief Engineers (Commander)	39	1	40
Chief Engineers (Lieut.-Com.)	7	1	8
1st Assist. Engineer (Lieut.)	97	4	101
2d Assist. Engineer (Master)	115	9	124
3d Assist. Engineer (Ensign)	34	...	34
(Surgeons, 187.)			
Surgeons (Captain)	15	18	33
Surgeons (Commander)	38	4	42
" (Lieut Commander)	27	3	30
P. Assist. Surgeons (Lieut.)	41	3	44
Assist. Surgeons (Masters)	34	4	38
(Paymasters, 153.)			
Paymasters (Captain)	12	14	26
" (Commander)	29	1	30
" (Lieut. Com'nder)	35	...	35
P. Assist. Paymasters (Lieut.)	38	...	38
Assist. Paymasters (Master)	21	...	21
(Chaplains, 28.)			
Chaplains (Commander)	7	7	14
" (Lieut Commander)	13	1	14
(Professor of Mathematics, 13.)			
Rank of Commander	4	1	5
" Lieut. Commander	7	1	8
(Naval Constructors, 12.)			
Rank of Captain	2	2	4
" Commander	2	...	2
" Lieut. Commander	1	...	1
" Master	5	...	5
Civil Engineers	5	...	5
Boatswains	52	6	58
Gunners	52	6	58
Carpenters	35	6	41
Sailmakers	30	6	36

In addition to which we have the following officers of the volunteer navy still in commission:—

Grades.		Grades.	
Volunteer Lieutenant Commanders	2	Acting Assist't Paymasters	1
Volunteer Lieutenants	12	Acting Chief Engineers	1
Acting Masters	62	Acting 1st Assis't do.	10
Acting Ensigns	114	Acting 2d Assist't do.	25
Mates	116	Acting 3d Assist't do.	84
Acting P. Assistant Surgeons	18	Cadet Engineers	2
Acting Assist't Surgeons	12	Total	459

Thus it appears that, although short of the authorized allowance, the regular navy still has a total of 2000 officers, which, with the addition of the volunteers remaining in service, and numbering 459, gives a grand total 2462 officers, or about *one officer to every four men.* In the army, it is stated, that the rate is about one officer to fifteen men, and in the Marine Corps, one officer to thirty men.

In the same register we observe a large number of regular officers recorded as "waiting orders," but it is not apparent why so many volunteers are retained when the regulars have not enough to do. There seems to be a wide room for reduction of expenses in this department. Now, when retrenchment is so necessary to diminish taxation, we think that an excellent opportunity is afforded for economy to commence with the volunteer navy.

The Nomination of Seymour.

THERE is nothing like knowing all about the company one is in. To let our Democratic friends know all about the man who nominated their leader, we give the following extract from a statement under oath of Captain Francis Johns, who commanded the blockade-runner which carried Vallandigham from rebeldom to Halifax. It will be remembered that this same Vallandigham nominated Heratio Seymour for the Presidency, and in case of his election would probably hold a seat in the Cabinet. The affidavit states that in June, 1863, the Harriet Pinckney arrived at Bermuda:—

"About two days after my arrival in said port, I was hurriedly dispatched by Major Norman S. Walker, the Confederate agent there, on to Halifax to convey a certain number of Confederates, then at Bermuda, some twenty-eight or thirty in all, most of them officers of various ranks, among whom I remember the under mentioned:—C. L. Vallandigham, Colonel Thoburn, Colonel Prinzle, Colonel Black, Colonel Sweeney, Captain Hartslein, and Captain Styles. Before setting out I had several conversations with Major Walker, relative to this expedition. He stated definitely and positively that it was a secret mission organized at Richmond, which Vallandigham was the head of; *that they were to have mob meetings* in the cities of Boston and New York to create a diversion in favor of General Lee, and the Southern army then about to invade the North. I was expressly directed by Major Walker to proceed without a moment's delay, as Mr. Vallandigham and others were bound to be in Boston and New York before the 4th of July, the day on which the mob meetings were to take place in those cities."

The ship arrived in due time at Halifax, and Vallandigham was in Boston on June 30, 1863. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of July, or only one day after the time fixed, the New York riots took place, and Seymour, the nominee of Vallandigham, addressed the rioters as "my friends." This gang of Rebels now seek to secure possession of that government which they so earnestly sought to destroy. *Let the people remember and reward them.*

ON THE BORDER.—General Sherman telegraphs to the President that "he deems further forbearance with the Indians impossible," and that General Sheridan is in pursuit of the band of murderers who have recently committed such depredations, and will kill them when he comes up with them. We are glad to hear that the President approves of this course. Further leniency is mistaken for timidity, and it is time that these treacherous savages should be taught a lesson not to be forgotten.

IN DOUBT.—Judge Cadwallader is in doubt as to whether or not he should swear John P. O'Neil into the office of United States District Attorney. The reason for his hesitation makes his action perfectly right. The Tenure-of-Office act "provides that if any Judge allows a successor to an officer illegally removed, to practice before him, he is guilty of a misdemeanor." Of course the Judge must protect himself, and if he thinks the appointment in conflict with the law, it is his duty to refuse to receive the oath of Mr. O'Neill.

THE Governor has reprieved Alfred Alexander until the 8th day of September. He was to have been hung to-day. We are glad o this action. The case of Alexander is a peculiarly hard one, and we have already referred to its features. Now that at the eleventh hour he has been spared, after undergoing all the agony of death, we think that mercy will not be strained if his life is spared, although he need not have his liberty restored.

THE BRITISH STANDING ARMY.—A recent Parliamentary return shows the numbers, officers, and men serving in the British army in the last nine years. In 1859 the number of the regular army—cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, sappers and miners—was 218,447, and the militia, volunteers, and enrolled pensioners brought the total up to 339,124. In 1860 the regular army increased to 228,791, and the large addition to the volunteer force brought the total number up to 463,511. In 1861 the regular army numbered 227,005, and a further addition to the volunteers brought the total to 483,672. In 1862 the numbers were 215,879 and 512,245; in 1863, 228,688 and 527,211; in 1864, 215,975 and 530,058; in 1865, 213,612 and 523,391; in 1866, 204,614 and 514,680; in 1867, 201,396 regular army and 518,770 total, including militia, volunteers and enrolled pensioners. The volunteers were 114,981 in 1859; 133,342 in 1860; 176,571 in 1861; 173,318 in 1862; 178,260 in 1863; 188,334 in 1864; 194,430 in 1865; 197,511 in 1866; 204,029 in 1867. The distribution of the regular army in 1859 was 66,921 at home; 39,566 in the colonies; 111,960 in India—total, 218,447. In 1867, 89,198 at home; 48,280 in the colonies; 63,918 in India—total, 201,396. The amount voted for all these services was £13,532,776 in 1859; £15,356,781 in 1860; £16,003,572 in 1861; £16,060,350 in 1862; £15,469,237 in 1863; £14,844,088 in 1864; £14,348,447 in 1865; £14,388,479 in 1866.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE Mr. M. W. Leffingwell was greeted last evening by a large audience. It was his first appearance in this city, and the impression which he created was decidly favorable. In the burlesque of *Fra Diavolo*, he appeared as "Beppo," his main efforts being directed to the burlesquing of Edwin Forrest's peculiar traits of voice and manner. Although Mr. Leffingwell's personation was an unequal one, it was excellent as a whole, and his exaggerations of the peculiarities of "the greatest living tragedian" elicited hearty rounds of laughter and applause. As "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins," in Falconer's extravaganza of *Too Much for Good Nature*, Mr. Leffingwell's make-up was certainly one of the most ridiculous and laughter-moving that we have enjoyed of late. While the character is somewhat repulsive in parts, it was altogether mirth-provoking, and executed with much mock-heroic energy. Mr. Leffingwell's stay is limited to the present week, and promises to be a very successful one.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the *White Fawn* continues to crowd the house to its utmost capacity.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE the usual varied programme is presented every evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE "NEW THING UNDER THE SUN" of which Solomon doubted is PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," that rare perfume for the handkerchief. It cannot be described, for there is nothing like it in the whole realm of fragrance. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 674 CHESNUT Street. 24§

☞ RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

A MEETING OF THE GRANT, COLFAX, AND MYERS CLUB

Of the THIRTEENTH WARD will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Club Room, N. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.

The meeting will be addressed by the Honorable LEMYERS, and E. H. RAUCH, Esq., editor of "Father Abraham," of Reading. All are invited.

EDWIN H. FITLER, President

JAS. W. SAYRE Secretary. 1t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1868.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, ON WEDNESDAY, August 26, At 8 o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be necessary in view of the approaching elections.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

8 19 7t

☞ NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 25, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 25 11t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

8 25 10t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

7 9 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Fall Trotting Meeting to commence MONDAY, September 7th. Entries to close WEDNESDAY, September 2d. For particulars, see posters.

No. 1, $250—Horses 5 years old or under, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $175 to first, $75 to second horse.

No. 2, $400—Open to all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $400 to first, $100 to second.

No. 3 $300—Open to all double teams, miles heats 3 in 5; $200 to first, $100 to second team.

No. 4 $500—Horses that have not trotted in 2 35 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 to 5 in harness; $300 to first, $150 to second and $ 0 to third horse.

No. 5, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 39 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $150 to first, $50 to second horse.

No. 6, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 30 prior to 1st July, mile heat 3 in 5 to wagons; $150 to first, $50 to second horse.

No. 7, $175—Horses that have not beaten 2 45 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness: $125 to first, $50 to second horse.

No. 8, $150—Horses that have not beaten 3 minutes prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $100 to first, $50 to second horse. 8 25 2t

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20thstu3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE double House, recently put in perfect order, WALNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Lot 50 feet front $9000 can remain on mortgage. Address B, at this office. 8 24 6t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT.—TO A CAREFUL TENANT, A house with all the modern conveniences and elegantly furnished, situated on GREEN Street, above Fifteenth street. Apply to FITLER, WEAVER & CO., 8 24 3t* No. 23 North WATER Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 6 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

CIGARS.

FINE CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS'

FINE MARIANA RITA BRAND

Just in store, a splendid variety of these FINE CIGARS, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, BY THE THOUSAND OR RETAIL.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of, and Dealers in Fine Sherries, Ports, Clarets, Brandies, Cordials, etc. etc.,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts., 6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

PINEAPPLES AND GREEN GINGER, JUST arrived by "Juniata," for sale.

J. COSTAS, 8 25 2t* No. 1348 DELAWARE Avenue.

$20,000, 10,000, $5000, AND OTHER amounts to loan on Mortgage. LEWIS H. REDNER, 8 22 6t§2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT CHESTER, (FOR BOARDERS ONLY).

The following gentlemen, who devote their time exclusively to the interests of the Academy, compose the

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Colonel THEODORE HYATT, M. A., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Instructor in Tactics.

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES H. RICE, M. A., Vice-President, and Professor of the Latin Language and Instructor in Rhetoric.

Colonel GEORGE PATTEN, graduate United States Military Academy, Professor of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering, and Instructor in Tactics.

Rev. J. J. REED, Jr., M. A., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Elocution, and Instructor in Logic.

Rev. A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Professor of Chemistry and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Instructor in Mathematics.

FELIX DE LANNOY, M. A., Professor of French, German, and Spanish, and Instructor in English Branches.

RICHARD TRIGGS, Esq., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music and Instructor in Tactics.

C. H. FARNESTOCK, M. E., Professor of Penmanship, Book-keeping, and Drawing, and Instructor in English Branches.

Mr. WILLIAM J. HARVEY, Instructor in English Branches.

Mr. PERRY M. WASHBAUGH, Instructor in English Branches.

J. R. K. CARTER, C.E. Instructor in Mathematics.

The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy opens on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Buildings, which have been erected expressly for the Institution, are located on an eminence one hundred feet above water level. They are new and complete in all their appointments. Facilities unsurpassed by those of any other institution in the country are afforded to Cadets in the prosecution of an English Classical and Scientific Education. The discipline for which the Academy is distinguished, is strict and exacting, but not arbitrary. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of the Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., No. 626 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; of T. B. PETERSON, Esq., No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; or of

Colonel THEODORE HYATT, CHESTER, PENNA.

Colonel HYATT will be at Parlor C, Continental Hotel, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th instants, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy or others on official business. 8 24 3t

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. ESTABLISHED 1834. INCORPORATED 1865.

THIS INSTITUTION IS THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED OF ANY OF THE KIND IN THE CITY.

The large number of its students, and the numerous applications received from business houses for its graduates, attest its standing among the business community.

In addition to the many advantages heretofore enjoyed, several important improvements have recently been introduced, making the course of instruction the most practical and thorough that can be found.

Young Men who desire to qualify themselves either for conducting business for themselves or for obtaining lucrative positions, will find the facilities at this institution of the highest order.

The branches included are—

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, as practiced by the best business men

PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, BUSINESS PRACTICE, Commercial Law, etc. etc.

Diplomas awarded on graduation

Students instructed separately, and received at any time.

COLLEGE NOW OPEN. §8 19 wam6t

Circulars sent on application to the Principal.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868, 7 14tf

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 00.

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, 10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. GREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., 8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 3. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 254 South FIFTEENTH street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 3m*

BLACKING.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC POLISH BLACKING

Makes a shine that will outlast the polish of any other Blacking, American or Imported.

Those who black their boots on Saturday night with common blacking find they don't shine much on Sunday, as the polish fades off, but the shine of DOBBINS' BLACKING lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.

Manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, SIXTH and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 8 21 6trp

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of the Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South THIRD Street, 8 8tufrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THE WICKED FLEA.

Last night a wicked little flea
Began to bite and bother me.

Unceremoniously he'd bite—
Then jump away with all his might.

And then with all his might and main,
He'd jump directly back again!

Oh: how his bites tormented me!
The lively, poisonous little flea!

He jumped about, so smart and fast,
And yet I caught the flea at last!

Betwixt my finger and my thumb
I crushed him—then his time was come!

I smashed his sides, squeezed out his breath,
And gently put the flea to death.

And so I slew the wicked flea,
That came to bite and bother me.

There are 92 more verses, much like the above, but we have now pursued the matter far enough, and these will do for the present. The conclusion of the thing is, that all active men ought to jump round at once, and get new Clothes at the magnificent

BROWN STONE HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, 4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO, *TAILOR*, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

NOTICE.—THE BEST PLACE TO GET good TAILORING, at moderate prices, is at HIMMELWRIGHT'S No. 234 N. FOURTH St. [22 3t*

EXCURSIONS.

MUNDY'S ELEVENTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

Last boat leaves VINE STREET FERRY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leaves ATLANTIC CITY at 4 A. M. Monday morning, arriving at Philadelphia at 7.

TICKETS $1 00

To be had at the ferry one hour before starting.

8 24 6trp D. H. MUNDY

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

OUR CAPE MAY LETTER.

The Winding Up—A Summary of the Summer's Doings—The Facts and Figures in the Case—Amusements Past and Prospective—The Spirit of Improvement.

From our own Correspondent.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Aug. 24, 1868.

This day is a day for a pensive mood. The atmosphere is in one of its most peculiar humors, quite indescribable. Although somewhat hazy, and foreboding a storm, it is still wondrously clear and altogether agreeable. Yesterday afternoon its peculiar state produced a very curious and unusual effect. For two or three hours previous to sun-set the shores of Delaware were distinctly visible for a stretch of several miles, more distinctly, say the old residents, than has been the case for several years. This rare phenomenon attracted great attention and comment.

Another topic of frequent discussion has been the unusual success attending the present season. The same reliable authorities quoted above, the old-time residents of the island, are quite well assured that never in the past has it been equalled, and never approached save by the season of 1865. Opening with the last week of June, the island was filled almost to discomfort by the twentieth of July, the great rush continuing for a full month, and closing scarcely a week ago. During this period it is claimed that the average population of the place, including both cottagers and hotel guests, ranged between ten and twelve thousand, while now and then, especially over a Sunday, it reached thirteen thousand. Your correspondent is not disposed to question these figures; for, in common with hundreds of others, he can testify to the fact that it was frequently impossible to obtain accommodations that would have satisfied a horse who was not even ordinarily fastidious. The amount of travel over the railroad likewise affirms the statement. From the first of July to the present time the daily through travel between the island and Philadelphia has averaged 1500, while from July 20 to August 15—the period of the great cramming process—it amounted to at least 2500. The erection of the splendid Excursion House by the railroad company tended greatly to increase the passenger traffic of the road, especially with respect to excursion trains, one of which has been run nearly every day since the 4th of July. In addition to the 40,000 or more persons which the railroad has transported to the island, the steamers have been quite busy also. In this connection, the statistics of the leading hotels are of weight and interest. A careful estimation of the number of names registered since the opening in June on the books of the principal establishments shows the following result:—

Congress Hall	4350
Columbia House	3175
United States Hotel	2325
Atlantic Hotel	1800
Centre House	1175
Washington House	1125
Delaware House	725

In addition to these are half a score of smaller concerns, at which from 200 to 400 different persons have been entertained during the season. There is still another noticeable feature about the hotel business of this summer. The great rush lasted almost twice as long as is usually the case, and the proprietors say that never before have their guests extended their visits so long. It is next to impossible to form an estimate of the amount of money which has found its way from the pockets of the people into the coffers of the hotel proprietors, storekeepers of all kinds, hackmen, and others who find Cape Island a profitable place for business of some sort, but it certainly runs well up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Although the great rush terminated about two weeks ago, the season is not yet at an end. At three or four hotels the arrivals of Saturday numbered about one hundred, and the departures this morning were unusually and unexpectedly light. The scene at dinner at Congress Hall or the Columbia House shows that hundreds of people are still stowed away at each place; while the cottagers, most of whom came down very early in the season, have not yet made preparations for the exodus to the city. On Saturday evening the last grand hop at the Columbia House took place, under the management of Mr. Mark Hassler. The large dining-room was crowded, and the assemblage was as brilliant and vivacious as any which have preceded it. At the same time a large audience was gathered in the dining-room of Congress Hall, the attraction being a concert given by the choir of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge's church, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this place, of which the Rev. Mr. Hewitt is pastor. The programme was a choice and difficult one, but was executed with commendable care, and in a manner altogether successful and pleasing. On Saturday evening next the festivities of the summer will be formally terminated by a hop at Congress Hall, under Hassler's management. If the threatened storm does not transpire, there will be found on the island quite enough people to impart to the occasion as brilliant a character as it the season were still at its height. Informal hops are also set down for several evenings during the week. The pleasures of the bath, and the rare invigoration of the sea breeze, do not suffice, save for a very few persons of quiet disposition, and as long as a corporal's guard can be mustered, the sound of music and the tripping of "the light fantastic toe" will be heard and seen.

Now that the present season is rapidly drawing to a close, arrangements for the future are already under way. The municipal authorities have heretofore merited and received the condemnation of nearly every visitor to the island. The streets are in a miserable condition by day, and by night they are enveloped in darkness most profound. Both of these drawbacks, it is understood, are to be remedied during the coming winter. Every dollar thus expended will certainly prove a paying investment.

But the authorities will not be alone in their progressive spirit. The property to the south of the Excursion House, including the site of the famous old Mount Vernon Hotel, and embracing altogether about one hundred and seventy acres, was purchased a few days ago by Messrs. T. Jones Yorke, President of the West Jersey Railroad Company; W. J. Sewell, General Superintendent of the same company; A. W. Markley, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; and John G. Stevens, President of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company; not for the corporations with which they are connected, but in their private capacity. The property in question has an ocean front of a mile and a quarter, the whole of which can easily be made available for bathing purposes. During the autumn months it will be laid out with spacious gravelled avenues for driving, and plank walks for promenading, and will then be thrown upon the market as first-class cottage and hotel sites. The enterprise cannot be otherwise than successful, in view of the continually increasing popularity of Cape Island as a summer resort.

Every person who has made the journey from the island to the steamboat landing has had occasion in the past to contemplate the drive with feelings anything but agreeable. The road, in short, is a model Jersey road, full of breaks and ruts, and apparently the receptacle of all the dust in the country. And yet, by a violent stretch of imagination, possible only with a native-born and home-taught Jerseyman, this wretched farce of a road is presumed to be a turnpike, and every person traveling over it behind a beast of burden is mulcted in an uncertain sum by way of toll. When this petty imposition is added to the exorbitant demands of the land sharks who propel the hacks, one's patience and good nature are put to quite as severe a test as they will stand. It is given out, however, that we are to have an improvement in this respect. The Turnpike Company (save the mark!) contemplates increasing its stock, and with the money thus secured it is said that they will place the road to the landing in good condition and moreover extend it along the Bay to the Diamond Beach Park. This last enterprise, now one year old, has proved a most miserable failure; but if a good solid road is once secured over which to drive, it is possible that its drooping fortunes may be revived. The proposed improvement is certainly one of the most desirable that has been discussed of late, and it is to be hoped that there will be something more than mere talk in it.

The proposed extension of Congress Hall is also a wise movement. The old portion of the buildings has been standing for over fifty years, and is decidedly a relic of a past age. The projected improvements will render necessary the demolition of all the buildings except the portion including the magnificent dining-room. In their place it is proposed to erect a four-story building, with a frontage on Perry street of 550 feet. The establishment will then have comfortable accommodations for full one thousand guests. The dining-room will be extended about fifty feet, making its dimensions two hundred and sixty by forty-one feet. On the second floor will be a handsome ball-room, 144 feet in length, by fifty feet in width; a spacious rotunda, 40 by 25 feet, will replace the cramped and contracted quarters in which the main entrance and office are located; and several elegant parlors will be added to those which will not necessarily be disturbed. The expense attending the proposed improvement will reach $300,000, and persons who are familiar with the inside workings of the hotel business on the Island are positively assured that the investment will prove a paying one.

OMIKRON.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

I should feel thankful if I never had to say another word about crime. On purely selfish considerations, and putting the benevolent view of the subject altogether out of consideration, I should feel thankful to burglars, garroters, homicides, and bummers, and bugbears of every degree, if they would be good enough to execute one last *chef d'œuvre* in their respective lines, and then forever retire from the field they have so gloriously adorned. Magnifying my profession, I feel that even the pen of the domestic correspondent is fit for something better than the chronicling of details which loom up in police courts, and are colored in sensation journals with a lurid and a bloody glamour.

The same rise in the thermometer, however, which causes overcoats to be left off, and undercoats to be thrown open and an undue display thus to be made of chains, watches, and diamond spiral studs, thereby sounding the pibroch to the thieves whose figures the ruffers and wrapping of cold weather served to keep at a convenient distance—this same rise in the thermometer seems to have been accompanied by a sympathetic rise of the human blood to murder heat, and to have caused an unprecedented number of homicides and suicides and wickedness of every description.

A notable instance of this was in the suicide perpetrated a day or two ago by an Alois Arraiti, a Frenchman, about thirty-five years old, who for an indefinite time has kept a candy-stand at the foot of Grand street and Broadway. His candies were not particularly good, and his *personnel* not particularly prepossessing. Still no harm was known of the poor fellow, and his candies, despite their not being of the first order of excellence, were sold so rapidly that his customers concluded, with the happy faculty some people have of drawing conclusions, that he was making money fast. Late on the evening in question, however, he entered his lonely and comfortless room in Laurens street, and wrote a note, the contents of which did not transpire until yesterday morning. Having written it, instead of closing the windows and introducing a pan of charcoal, or of preparing the approved amount of Paris green, he opened an artery in his left arm with a razor, and bled to death. The note stated that he had been ill for some months, that life having become a burden, he was weary of it, and that all the property he possessed should be sent to his wife and two children in France. The whole thing appeared to have been done with the quietness, the satisfaction, the self-complacency of the accomplished French suicide. Accomplished, because the suicides of no other nation under heaven make their final exit with so cool and comfortable a grace. The fumes from the charcoal-pan wrap a mist of dark fragrance around the most commonplace career, and help to romanticize it, and make it interesting. This poor candy-seller had the true tact of the born suicide (if I may use the expression.) He forbore to cut his throat, and had he possessed a warm bath, I am convinced he would have stepped into it, and romantically bled to death with a gentlemanly languor that would have become the most voluptuous suicides.

Milk is like whisky in one respect, viz., the less water you get mixed with it the better. Two ingenious milkmen, who had apparently arrived at the conclusion that milk and water is as beneficial to adults as to infants, have been in the habit in broad daylight of driving their milk carts up alongside the curb in West street, and watering their milk from the hydrant there. That a large quantity of liquid direct from Croton is daily mixed with the lacteal accumulations which are dealt out during the early hours of the morning at the doors of our citizens is of course a fact—the habit, of course, having long passed into one of the most popular institutions with which the country regales the town. But the brazenness of Messrs. Betka and Rohbomburg, the guilty milkmen in question, surpasses anything of the kind ever witnessed in a civilized community during the nineteenth century. There, according to the police officer who made the arrest, there stood the milk-cart, with the cans being filled as though they were part and parcel of a street-sprinkler preparing for immediate service. Add to this that a number of scrofulous looking cows have been discovered, from which milk has been for the last few days supplied to some of the most fastidious palates in New York, and the measure of milkmen's iniquity will be seen to be running over. Matters being as bad as that, one might wish that the caprices were revived of the last generation of Parisian belles, who bathed in the milk that was afterwards retailed to the *canaille*. Next to eating rinderpest, nothing can be worse than drinking scrofula.

In addition to these unique facts I have to state that one Owen Gannon has lately been executing a drunken war-dance on the person of Ann Riley. Mr. Gannon is remarkable for the mixture of strength and agility of his terpsichorean moods, and the only objection to them in the present case is that he jumped one of Ann's eyes out, and danced with such *nerve* and *abandon* upon various other tender portions of her person, that it is doubtful whether she will recover. His toe was undoubtedly fantastic, but it can scarcely be said to have been light. When I add to this that a man named Russell squeezed his arm so affectionately around the neck of a man named Miller, that the latter was unable to make any resistance, whilst the former deprived him of a wallet containing all his worldly possessions, I believe I close the catalogue of brutal crimes and misdemeanors for the present.

In the event of a failure of a sufficient supply of water from the Croton reservoir, a new reservoir has been erected in the township of Kent, Putnam county, about five miles north-west of Carmel. Four hundred and twenty acres of land, at a cost of $100 per acre, were purchased for it. Its extreme length is to be 11,000 feet, its extreme width 2500 feet, its average depth 25 feet, its area 300 acres, and its capacity 2,400,000,000 gallons. It will not be in operation until the summer of 1870, and it will yield an average yearly supply of 2,200,000,000 gallons. The plan which provided for the running of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, near the reservoir has, I believe, been abandoned.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, NOS. 1 AND NO. 2.—The attention of Tailors, Manufacturers of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Harnesses Carriage Trimmers, and all others who require the best and most effective Lock-stitch Machines is invited to the above.

The Lock-stitch Machines which have been employed in these branches of manufacture, have been defective in several essential particulars. They have been much too noisy and too much encumbered with cog-wheels or gearing, and wire springs, to be simple, durable, and comfortable in use. In the above machines these defects have been entirely removed.

The No. 1 machine is a new invention, and a most important advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, and especially adapted for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather.

The No. 2 is a light running machine, containing many improvements adapted for tailoring, vest making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use and they give universal satisfaction.

Salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut street.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY.—The world advances, and so does art. The old time-exhaustive process of executing works of art by means of brush and *palette* is passing away before the approach of new methods. The painter yields to the chromo-lithographer. This art has reached such perfection in these days that it requires but a mere fraction of the expense and time formerly needed to produce works inimitable in coloring and faultless in design. Among the chiefs of chromo artists are Prang, of Boston, and Thomas W. Bovell, of this city. The latter gentleman, who has been carrying on the business here for some eight months, has turned out from his establishment, No. 328 Chesnut street (third floor), some of the most beautiful and exquisitely finished specimens. His room is a very picture gallery. There you can see the process in full and perfect operation, and witness the brightly-hued sheets fresh from the press. No matter how complex the design, or how rich the coloring, Bovell is equal to the task, and never fails in more than satisfying the expectations his reputation has raised. He invites the eye of the critic upon his work, and honestly boasts that the severest scanning has as yet failed to detect any faults in his handiwork. Purchasers would do well to visit him.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE, Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life; mainly because a Cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection, is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WANT OF ENERGY.—Is one great cause of misfortune in business, as well as a neglect of household duties. The use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" will effectually give tone and energy to the physical powers of the system, and remove lassitude. The Peruvian Bark contained in them, will also cure Ague. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Co., and Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut streets, and by other Druggists.

SHIP AHOY!—Navy and Marine Officers visiting Philadelphia will leave their orders for full outfits at No. 824 Chesnut street. The leading Military and Naval Tailors of the Union.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 23 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hinman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE FOR GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

LLOYD—GLENN.—On the 16th of August, 1868, by the Rev. M. H. Smith, Mr MELLVILLE C. LLOYD to Miss EMMA GLENN, all of this city.

REED—LINLEY.—August 20, by Rev. J. A. Kunkelman, at St. Mark's Church, Rev. E. L. REED, of North Wales, to Miss ANNIE LINLEY, of Norristown, Pa.

SUMMERS—VOLENTINE.—On the 23d instant, at the Parsonage of the Columbian M. E. Church No. 150 Franklin street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. CHARLES SUMMERS and Miss ELIZABETH L. VOLENTINE, both of this city.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—At Woodbury, N. J., on the evening of the 23d instant, ANNA CAMPBELL, aged 39 years 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, in Woodbury, on Thursday morning next, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

COOK.—On the morning of the 23d instant, SALLIE C., wife of John A. Cook, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mary A. Shoemaker, No. 4121 Main street, Manayunk, on Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

FERGUSON.—On the 24th instant, JOHN FERGUSON, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1621 South street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

GREENBANK.—On Monday afternoon, August 24, Rev. RICHARD M. GREENBANK, of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, in the 76th year of his age.

The members of the Conference and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1524 Wallace street, on Thursday afternoon, August 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. Services at Hedding M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock precisely.

BOOD.—In Camden, N. J., on the 24th instant of typhoid fever, JOHN P. STOCKTON, son of John and Amanda M. F. Bood, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 315 Stevens street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday morning, August 27, at 6½ o'clock. Interment at Bridgeton Cemetery, on arrival of 8 A. M. train from Camden at Bridgeton.

HUSTON.—On the 23d instant, HOPE HUSTON, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Edw. S. Huston, near Haddonfield, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

PARIS.—On Sunday morning, the 23d instant, LAURA, daughter of Joseph S. and Jane M. Paris, aged 8 months.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 244 S. Eighth street.

PENROSE.—On the morning of the 23d instant, after a brief illness, REBECCA W. PENROSE, relict of the late Samuel S. Penrose, of this city.

RANK.—Suddenly, on the 22d instant, Mrs. SUSANNAH RANK, relict of the late Richard Rank, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Golden Rule Association, No. 22, I. O. of Philanthropy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2030 Memphis street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RUDDEROW.—On the 23d instant, JOHN RUDDEROW, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Camden Council, No. 7 O. of U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Riverton, N. J., on Thursday morning, August 27 at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Riverton Station. Interment at Colestown Cemetery.

SMITH.—ARABELLA THERESA, on the 21st instant, second daughter of General Thomas Kilby Smith, aged 16 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, at Torresdale. (Exchange papers please copy.)

STRANAHAN.—On the morning of the 23d instant, JAMES STRANAHAN, in the 92d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Isaac Stranahan, No. 1120 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Twelfth and Lombard street Church.

STRATTAN.—On the 23d instant, GIDEON STRATTAN, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mount Holly, N. J., on Fourth-day, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TAYLOR.—On the 24th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. DELILAH TAYLOR, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wesley Sayre, No. 1126 N. Third street, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3msp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEJOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

RAZORS, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 2 65 3

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cricket, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 2 65 3p

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103, And Accrued Interest.

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6 25 PHILADELPHIA

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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AND

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

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Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 3 1mrp

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

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FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS, Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 8 3 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

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Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds OF THE ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87 1-2, AND Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY. January and July.

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8 24 10t PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,

8 1 3t4 TREASURER.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, BAILEY & Co., CHESNUT STREET, 819.

3 6 tuths

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868, We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M. Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

2 6 tathrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

3 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

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For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mwfrp

Life Histories.

A NEW JERSEY MILLIONAIRE.

The Paterson *Press* has the following:—"One of the most financially successful of Patersonians is Peter Donahue, who learned his trade in the Rogers Locomotive Works in this city. Nearly twenty years ago he set out for California, going overland, and arriving there before the gold discovery. He started the first blacksmith and machine shop on the Pacific coast, and when the tide of immigration came pouring in he was ready to take advantage of it, and turned his iron products into gold—proving more successful in that way than the thousands who dug directly for the yellow metal. He is now immensely wealthy, his possessions being valued at three or four million dollars, but he is no prouder than when he toiled and sweated in the locomotive shops in this city. He recently came east, and for two weeks has been setting up his business affairs in this section. Last night he came to Paterson, and this morning went off again, accompanied by a brother, sister-in-law, and young son, intending to sail to France to-day to join his wife and daughters, who have been sojourning there for some time. Honest, skilful industry, directed by an excellent judgment, has in this as hundreds of other cases accomplished wonders."

A CHECKERED LIFE.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* says:—"Thirty years work wonderful changes among men and things—they consume the life of one generation, but not always do they sever the silver cord with those to whom a release from life would be welcome. Thirty years or more ago a young man came West and stopped at Toledo, intending to make it his place of residence; but after a time he became weary of the little village, and left it for more active scenes. He possessed sufficient means to enable him in those cheap times to engage in business, was of good address, and would have succeeded in almost any undertaking; but he was avaricious, and to become suddenly wealthy was his chief desire. He left Toledo for the South, and while travelling in a stage coach made the acquaintance of an aged gentleman, to whom he confided his brief history, and received much advice, which, if he had followed, would have made his life very different from what it has been.

"The old man had a large sum of money on his person, as the young man soon ascertained, and an evil spirit seized him, a desire to obtain the old man's money. While the latter was really befriending him he was listening to the voice which prompted to crime. We cannot follow the pair; the young man robbed his aged companion and left him to escape the haunts of men and enjoy his ill-gotten gains; but justice overtook him, and in a few months after the robbery, the door of the penitentiary opened to receive him as an inmate for seven years.

"He had ample time for repentance, and after three years of confinement, during which period his conduct was good, he was pardoned, and again started out into the world to seek his fortune. At liberty, his avarice returned, and soon he yielded to crime, and in another State he was convicted of robbery and again shut up from the world. For eight years he remained in prison, and when liberated he was without a friend in the world. During his imprisonment his father had been unfortunate in business, and both of his parents had died, leaving him nothing, and he felt that no one cared for him. For two years he followed honorable pursuits, but was again tempted to commit crime with a view to relieving himself of labor, and confident that this time he would be successful in escaping the clutches of the law, he yielded to the temptation. Expecting to obtain three thousand dollars by his crime, he was disappointed, getting only a few hundred, but it was enough to ensure him a third introduction to a State prison, and he again 'went up' for six years in an Eastern State, and within a few miles of his early home.

"He served his time and was liberated. His conduct in prison was good, and when he went forth, upon the recommendation of those connected with the prison, he received a little assistance, enough to live comfortably until he could find employment. Resolved upon leading a correct life, he sought employment, found it, and was thenceforward a good citizen.

"A short time since he decided to revisit the 'village of Toledo,' and did so. On his arrival his astonishment was unbounded at witnessing the changes that had taken place. He could find but little resemblance to the village that he left thirty years before. He remembered the names of one or two gentlemen that then resided here, and thereby discovered the writer of this. He had the appearance of a man of sixty, with whom the world had dealt roughly, and as he related to us his career, wept over his crimes, we wondered not at his haggard countenance and faltering step. He sauntered along the docks and through various streets, but little could he find to remind him of Toledo in 1838, and having satisfied himself with a view of the city, departed for his home in the Keystone State. He has learned to be content with a little, gained honestly; he said he had received no more punishment than he deserved, and among his principal regrets was that, by his crimes, he had deprived himself of the privilege of seeing the world grow. He feels that his checkered life is nearing its end, and as he turned his back upon the place which he entered thirty years before an honest man, full of hope for the future, and with the conviction that he would never see it again, his sighs told plainly that painful emotions filled his breast. Poor man! he well knows that 'the way of the transgressor is hard.'"

The Mystery of an Old Fort.

A letter writer, in describing Fort Marion, one of the defenses of St. Augustine, Florida, gives the following story:—

Fort Marion has an old, solemn, and rather threatening warlike appearance. The outer wall, five feet thick, of the material called coquina (ko-ke-na), found in great abundance on the beach near the lighthouse, has quite a slant or inclination inward of several degrees from a perpendicular. An inner wall, 2½ feet thick, standing perpendicular, keeps in position a bank of sand some 8 or 10 feet thick between the outer and inner walls. Behind these walls are arranged the casements, strongly arched overhead and extending all round the interior. Upon these arches and the walls a floor of brick, stone, and concrete is laid, whereon the heavy guns of the fort are placed; very few are in position now. Within the enclosure of the fort below are piles of cannon balls and quite a number of old Spanish guns, partly eaten by rust. In 1858 while putting some heavy guns in position on the fort, an arch gave way, making a hole some five feet wide, disclosing a cell hitherto unknown to any person living. In this new and strange apartment were found one or two gun carriages made of mahogany, finely wrought.

During the excavations made by the officers, one of them accidentally discovered the appearance of a door that had been masoned up. They determined to test the reality of the suggestion, and removing a few stones, revealed an opening into another cell, where was found a bedstead, on which lay the skeleton of a man chained to a huge staple in the wall; beside the bed stood an open mahogany chest five feet long, two and a half feet wide, sides of plank two inches thick, mounted with huge iron-strap hinges and three enormous locks. No clue has yet been found to the history of this case, or the offease of this terribly punished victim.

Anecdote of Mr. Disraeli.

HIS FIRST DINNER WITH MR. BULWER—THE SILENT GUEST.

The August number of *Blackwood* contains the first part of a biographical notice of Mr. Disraeli, from which we extract the following interesting anecdote:—

"When Mr. Disraeli launched his first tale and found it to be a great success, Lord Lytton, then Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, had achieved the proud place as a novelist which he has ever since retained. The aspirant for literary distinction had long admired at a distance the renown of his senior, and encouraged by the reception which his own maiden effort had received, he did what young authors under similar circumstances are apt to do. He sent to Mr. Bulwer a copy of 'Vivian Gray,' writing, at the same time, an apologetic note, and giving reasons for the liberty he had taken. The letter, with its accompanying gift, were at once acknowledged, and Mr. Disraeli was requested to name a day for dining with their recipient. It happened that Mr. Disraeli had arranged for quitting England on the day after receiving the invitation. He wrote to say so, and the morrow was fixed for the symposium. Four gentlemen sat down at Mr. Bulwer's table on that occasion—one being, of course, the host; another, Mr. Disraeli; the third, a man, shy, but evidently intelligent, for though he said comparatively little, his remarks, as often as he hazarded them, were keenly to the purpose. The fourth, a private friend of the host, need not be specified. It was an evening not to be forgotten, because then as now, both Lord Lytton and Mr. Disraeli shone in conversation. The party broke up about midnight, and the host and his friend were left alone together. After discussing Disraeli, the question was put, 'Who is your silent guest?' 'He is one of the ablest men I know,' was the reply. 'He was my contemporary at college. He is now a barrister; and mark my words, he will attain the highest honrs of his profession. His name is Cockburn.' The climax to this little bit of domestic history or gossip is very remarkable. The two brilliant novelists and the painstaking lawyer who dined together some forty or more years ago comparatively obscure men, have all risen to positions of eminence in the State. Mr. Cockburn is Lord Chief Justice of England; Mr. Bulwer, after serving as Secretary of State for the Colonies, has become a peer of the realm; and Mr. Disraeli, on more than one previous occasion Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, is now First Lord of the Treasury. So much for the practical working of a Constitution which Mr. Bright denounces as repressive of merit, and Mr. Gladstone, forgetful of what it has done for himself, seeks to overthrow."

Undetected Crimes.

The London *Telegraph* relates the following curious details of a strange murder case, which, it says, must be now added to the long list of undetected crimes. The crime in question is known in England, where it happened, as the Stirchley murder. "It appears," says the *Telegraph*, "that for some years past a peddler, who, if we may judge from his name was of German origin, had tramped the district round about Birmingham. Bernhard Zusman was travelling agent for a jeweler in that town, and used to hawk watches, chains, and rings from house to house. He started on his rounds on the 11th of last November, with some five hundred pounds' worth of jewelry in his pack. On the morning of the 15th he left the Crown Inn at Trowbridge, stating that he meant to return there at night. He did not appear. No tidings were received from him either there or at Birmingham; and after a few days his employer came to the conclusion that the man had absconded, and, we believe, offered a reward for his apprehension. On the 29th a gentleman who was out shooting in Stirchley, a village not far from Trowbridge, discovered the body of a dead man lying in a ditch under a hedge, and covered over with grass and earth. The body, on examination, was recognized as that of Zusman; his pockets were empty; his pack, rifled of its contents, was picked up in another ditch near by; and on a *post-mortem* examination it was shown beyond a doubt that the poor fellow had been shot through the back of the head. In fact, every indication seemed to show that the murderer had come behind him, had shot him before he could offer any resistance, and had concealed the body close to a stile that the peddler had probably been in the act of crossing when he was struck down. So far all was clear; and the suspicions of the police were immediately directed to the prisoner, who has just been acquitted after a five days' trial. This man Harris had not, as we infer from the evidence, a very good reputation in his neighborhood. He had inherited, some years before, a considerable sum of money, and was supposed to have pretty nearly spent it. He was acquainted with Zusman, and some few days before the murder had bought a watch of him valued at £28, paying a deposit of ten shillings and agreeing to pay two pounds a month. This watch he had pawned the day after its purchase for a sum of eight pounds—a transaction which would seem to imply that he was very short of money. On the morning of his disappearance Zusman called upon Harris to discuss some business matter, whether relating to the watch or not is unknown, and then set off walking with him in the direction of Stirchley. Indeed the prisoner was the last person who was absolutely proved to have been seen in the peddler's company; and after the inquest he let fall certain expressions which were taken to imply that he knew more about the crime than was known to the world at large.

"The police, as usual, were convinced that they had found a clue. Harris was kept under surveillance, and after being allowed to reside at home for six months, he was given into custody on a charge of wilful murder. No direct evidence of any kind, however, could be produced to connect him with the commission of the crime, and his acquittal leaves the matter more in the dark than ever, there now remaining no clue whereby to trace the real author of the deed."

How to Treat the Hair.

(*Dr. Scoffern in "Belgravia."*)

Beyond combing and brushing, what are the best expedients for hair cleaning? In man there is nothing so good as soap and water lather, but the plan cannot be recommended for ladies. The alkali of soap is not congenial to the gloss and beauty of human hair; moreover, to some extent, alkaline contact affects the coloring matter, and changes its tint. Men are above or beside these considerations, but they should be taken heed of by ladies. Glycerine and lime juice, so-called, is not glycerine and lime juice at all. It is merely scented oil and lime water. Glycerine and rose water is much better. The advantage of glycerine is that it imparts to the hair a soft, silky brilliancy, the so-called brilliantine, in point of fact, which gentlemen—vain young ones—use for their whiskers and moustaches is only glycerine scented. For bandoline, nothing is better—perhaps nothing so good—as a very small fragment of gum-tragacanth dissolved in water, and perfumed. The fragment must be very small, otherwise the solution will turn the *accroche-cœur* into a veritable horn, as uncomfortable to wear as ungraceful to look at. People who use pomades should be very careful that they do not apply injurious coloring matters to the hair. The fashion these some years past has come in use of using yellow or straw-colored pomades. They are elegant to look at, and so long as the yellow tint is imparted by palm oil, as it should be, they are, sanitarily considered, unobjectionable. I fear, however, that in many instances the peculiar tint of yellow so much desiderated is given by incorporation with some injurious metallic compound. Roseate pomades are never, on account of their coloring matter, objectionable, the tint being always imparted by alkanet root, which is wholly innocuous. In respect to the oleaginous composition of pomades, that varies greatly. Spermaceti, and almost any animal oil or fat—except mutton fat—may be employed in their composition. I believe the very best oleaginous hair application consists of a mixture of castor oil and alcohol, two parts by measure of the former to one of the latter, the whole perfumed according to taste. The circumstance should here be mentioned that castor oil is the only oil admitting of this treatment; if, for example, it were attempted to combine olive oil with alcohol, the operator would soon find that he had taken trouble in vain. Between the two no union would ensue; and the same remark applies to every oil, with the exception of castor oil.

The hair of human beings, as well as of animals, holds sulphur in its composition, and retains this element obstinately. Thus, if a scrap of flannel a thousand times, or even ten thousand times washed, be taken and analyzed for sulphur, this element will invariably be found. As will be seen hereafter, the theory of the action of a certain class of hair dyes turns upon this sulphurous presence. It is a property of sulphur—and more especially of a certain sulphur—containing gas—to turn several metallic combinations black. Lead is one of the metals in this category, and accordingly lead has formed the basis of more than one hair dye. Bismuth is another of these metals, and silver another; the blackening function of silver salts, however, when used as hair dyes, is not wholly referable to this sulphurous reaction. The practice of hair bleaching and hair dyeing will, however, receive careful and systematic treatment upon an early occasion.

California Society and its Peculiarities.

The San Francisco *Golden Era* says:—

"One of the principal defects in the manners and customs of California society is the absence of social amusements and reunions in which entire families, old and young, may participate. Our balls, parties, theatres, concerts, and exhibitions and even the church services, are such that children are considered out of place among them. They must be left behind while the older folks enjoy themselves. Almost all our amusements are enjoyed in the night time, when the children are packed off to bed or left in care of servants. Our men are so absorbed in the cares of business and the pursuit of wealth, that it is only when darkness comes on and prevents their further attention to such matters that time can be devoted to their families or recreation. The result is that children are too frequently considered as undesirable, a sort of nuisance, making bother and trouble during the day, and too apt to prevent their parents enjoying the pleasures of society during the evening.

"The fault, certainly, is not with the children We imagine our California boys and girls are as good, as interesting, and, when well trained, as obedient and affectionate as those in other countries where the same feelings and customs do not exist. The fault is with the parents and the customs they have adopted, which engender the feelings we have mentioned. A reform is necessary, then, to correct and eradicate these growing and unnatural feelings. Our self-styled workingmen have made a long step in that direction by the adoption of the eight-hour rule. They can do as much work as can be advantageously performed daily in eight hours, and so can other classes of the community who do more work. There is no reason why the whole business of San Francisco might not be transacted in six hours daily, if its inhabitants only adopted a rule for that purpose.

"But with or without such a rule, a decided change should be made in the character of the amusements indulged in among us. Social and domestic festivities could be increased and encouraged and made to take the place of public ones. The birthdays of the parents and the birthday of each child in the family, should be made a holiday in which every member and the relatives and intimate friends of the family, great and small, should participate. The old folks, or the young heads of families, as is often the case in this State, should accustom themselves to take their pleasures and diversion with their children, and in the circle of their intimate friends. If this was done their pleasures would be more innocent and much less expensive than they now generally are. There would be more real and warm affection existing among us. There would be more confidence and respect among friends. Our homes would be more attractive and our young people just entering upon the stage of active life would not have to go from home in search of what they consider pleasure. And we believe that more and happier marriages would follow and pleasant homes be multiplied among us, because the ideas with which such unions were contracted would be more moderate and reasonable. We need to have our ideas of what pleasure and enjoyment are rationalized and humanized. We need to make fashion and display unfashionable, and to learn that the home circle is the only place in which true happiness need ever be sought. Instead of contracting our home circles, let us enlarge them by inviting and admitting to them freely all such as we find worthy to be trusted and confidential friends, that we may benefit them and they us. California contains the material for a society inferior to none existing elsewhere. If we make our homes the places in which we most frequently meet and welcome our friends and acquaintances, and there in free converse learn to know and appreciate each other more thoroughly, the reform will have been more than half accomplished.

Beyond Cheyenne.

From Mr. Bowles' letter in the Springfield *Republican* we make the following extract:

But no sympathetic eyes require to be told that we are now entering upon a new order of scenery. The out-look is a succession of novel beauties for the 150 miles west from Cheyenne; and fortunate are those who can ride through it upon the engine, the top of the cars, or at least the platform of the rear one. In this distance the road passes up the Black Hills, the first range of the Rocky Mountains, reaching at Sherman (548 miles) their highest point—and the highest point that the entire road has to mount in all its passage from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean—and then runs on through the famous Laramie Plains. It is altogether the most interesting and novel portion of the route so far opened. Rich black mountains bound the horizon North and South; a dash of snow on peak or side occasionally enlivens the view and deepens the coloring; along your pathway are fine valleys or broader plains, rich in grass and flowers; Nature has fashioned it for a railroad; scattered around in valley or plain, as the tracks approaches the summit, are monuments of rock, grotesquely or symmetrically arranged; here a wall as if for a bulwark, there the ruin of a cathedral or fort, again a half-finished building, anon the fashion of a huge dismasted screw steamer, with paddle astern and pilot boat ahead; over all an atmosphere so pure that the eye seems to take in all space, and so dry and exhilarating that life palpably dilates, and every sense is as if bathed in innocuous champagne.

Here would seem to be the fountain of health, and among these hills and plains is surely to be many a summer resort for the invalid and the pleasure-seeker in the by no means distant future. The hills have timber, though the plains are bare of it, and the water runs pure and bright and carries trout in abundance, as plains and mountains give deer, mountain sheep, antelope, and grouse. This whole wide pathway up and over the mountains seems to have been fashioning for its present use for ages. The hills have wasted into plain; those solid walls of feldspar and granite disintegrated and dis-ipated into a fine gravel that is the very perfection of a railroad bed, while these "buttes" or monuments of remaining rock that lie scattered about with such picturesque effect are all that are left, the very kernel, so to speak, of what was once but a close succession of real rocky mountains—a Pelion upon Ossa that forbade passage to wheel of wagon or car.

Samuel Lover and Thomas Moore.

Samuel Lover was a wit, poet, novelist, musician, and artist. Mr. Lover's partial and indiscriminating friends were wont to compare him with Thomas Moore, but no one protested more energetically against the comparison than the deceased gentleman himself. He knew perfectly well that he filled a much lower position on the ladder of fame, and was quite content to be regarded as the most successful among the numerous imitators of the great little man. One striking difference between Moore and Lover was, that while the former was essentially the poet of the drawing-room, the latter appealed more generally to the people. Few of Moore's melodies were more popular in their day than "The Four-Leaved Shamrock," "The Angel's Whisper," "Molly Bawn," and "The Low Backed Car." The similarity between Moore and Lover extended even to their personal appearance. Both were small men, with bright eyes and intensely Irish expression of countenance; both were in the habit of singing their own songs, and the statement, which will be found more than once in Moore's biography, that the poet's singing was more of a recitation, accompanied by the piano, than the actual delivery of a song, applied equally to Lover. This peculiarity, admirable in a drawing-room, where the limited company can group round the piano, in a great measure prevented the success of a public entertainment which Lover essayed. Mr. Lover, who had some time enjoyed a Government pension of £100 a year, was seventy-two years of age.—*English paper.*

—Risleys Japs have squirmed the bamboo before Queen Isabella.

—Potter Palmer, of Chicago, is building the most magnificent marble block in the West.

—English railway companies are to be compelled to put smoking cars on every train.

—"Death on the Pale Velocipede" is the title of a French caricature.

—A Californian has been riding three hundred miles in fourteen hours and nine minutes on successive mustangs.

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For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 14 New York.

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On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9½ A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.....$2 25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1 50, " "
Children...$1 25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART,
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 22, 2½ P.M	Saturday, Aug. 22, 6½ A.M
Sunday, August 23, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Aug. 24, 8½ A.M	Monday, Aug 24, 9 A.M
Tuesday, " 25, 6 A.M	Tuesday, " 25, 10 A.M
Wednesday, " 26, 6½ A.M	Wednesday, " 26, 10½ A.M
Thursday, " 27, 8 A.M	Thursday, " 27, 12 M.
Friday, " 28, 9 A.M	Friday, " 28, 1 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 30, and 3 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

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All work warranted. 3 13

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"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 2wfm

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 8 4

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The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails, intend despatching their steamers as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesday, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, September 19

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers:—Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9tf No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these days fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 8 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

JAS. COTTS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 20

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch a'd Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave Pier 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227 No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA,
BELLONA,
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226 HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,

From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $55; steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26f

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
2 26 f No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 26 f
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON (S. C.) DIRECT.—The A 1 Steamship PROMETHEUS will positively sail on SATURDAY, August 29, 3 P. M.

For freight apply to

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
8 25 5t No. 3 DOCK Street wharf.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway,
2 29f E. CUNARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

SENATOR WILSON.

His Speech at a Mass Meeting in Worcester, Mass.

Hon. Henry Wilson was one of the speakers at a Republican meeting in Worcester, Mass., on Friday evening. After returning thanks for the cordial greeting which was extended to him he said:—

I do not come here to-night to apologize for or to defend the position you have taken, or the Republican party. That party numbers three millions of voters, and it needs no defense on any square mile of this Republic, or on any portion of God's green earth. Wherever there is a liberal progressive statesman, he is on the side of the Republican party of the United States. Go to England! John Bright is with us. Go to France! Every liberal is with us and for us. Go to any portion of Europe! The men who are living with their eyes open, whose judgments to-day are to be the judgments of hereafter, are with us to-day as they have been with us in the bloody war of the last four years. It is not for the Republican party to apologize, for there has not been a great political question before the country in the last fourteen years in which the Republican party has not been right, and the Democratic party has not been wrong; not a single issue in which, measured by patriotism, love of country, liberty, impartial and universal, measured by justice between the rich man in power and the poor man out of power, measured by such patriotism such liberty, such justice, such humanity, the Republican party has been right, and the Democratic party has been wrong, and it seemed determined to be wrong. The chiefs of the Democratic party now say they propose to carry on an aggressive warfare upon us. In it they will be only as successful as in the warfare so many of their chiefs waged against our boys in blue. We have no defense to make against them; that is already recorded in the success of the grandest, most glorious political organization ever known on earth. History gives no such record of an organization accepting so fully the truths of God's holy words and humanity. It has no peer living, and has had none. In the glorious struggle of the Revolution our fathers fought for their own liberties and their own personal rights; we have fought for the freedom and rights of four and a half millions of a despised and degraded race; we have fought on a higher plane than any other political organization on the face of the globe. The record of our party is made, and if it were possible I would not blot out a single line of it. Who is it that assailed us? Is it the Democratic party, North and South, Seymour and Wade Hampton! Pendleton and Robert Toombs! Vallandigham and Howell Cobb? These are the gentlemen who propose to assail us. You will remember that fourteen years ago there was a magnificent territory west of the Missouri, consecrated to freedom. Who abrogated that compact of consecration? The Democratic party! Who defended and justified the conduct of the "border ruffians?" The Democratic party! Who made this domain slave territory, and when those who strove to save it for freedom were robbed, burned and murdered, who apologized and defended such acts? The Democratic party! Who removed Governor Reeder, made the Lecompton Constitution and indorsed the Dred Scott decision? The Democratic party! You will remember that in 1861, when war was imminent, the "Crittenden compromise" was proposed, asking that slavery might be defended south of 36 30, that slaves might be transported at will through all the States, that citizenship should be taken away from freemen in the free States, and that free negroes be sent out of the slave States at the national expense. Who was it defended these outrageous demands? The Democratic party! Then the batteries were opened on Fort Sumter—by whom? By the Democratic party! Then followed four years of war, and countless graves—filled by whom? By the Democratic party! Not one loyal soldier went to his long rest but by the hand of the Democratic party. Who murdered 350,000 men—who is responsible? The Democratic party then, and the Democratic party now! There are 300,000 besides who are maimed by wounds received in battle. Who did it? Men who were Democrats then, and are Democrats now! You will remember the time when Congress, in order to reinforce the Union army, was obliged to pass an enrollment act. Who denounced it? Who reddened the streets of New York with blood and its skies with the lurid flames from the homes of the defenseless? The Democratic friends of Horatio Seymour.

SENATOR HENDRICKS.

What He Thinks of Republicanism and the Funding Bill.

On Friday evening last there was a Democratic turnout at Princeton, Ohio, at which Senator Thomas A. Hendricks made a speech. In it he said:—

Don't you think, gentlemen, we had better change this? To keep the people of the South down we have been supporting five standing armies in the South. Let us call them home, and let the people once more govern by their own will. Let us take the military man out of his seat, and put the judge back again; let us turn the court martial out of their court and put the jury there; let us abolish the military decree, and put the law back again. Just let the people govern themselves; let them make their own laws, according to the sentiments of the fathers, and it will not cost much. Why, back in the times of John Quincy Adams it only cost about thirteen million dollars to carry on the Government; in the time of Andrew Jackson it only cost twenty million dollars; but now it has gone up to three hundred millions, and if you don't stop it you are ruined.

The Congress of the United States, being radical, passed a bill to fund the national debt, and I wish to explain that to you, that you may understand exactly what the radicals are in favor of. They passed the bill, and it went to President Johnson just five minutes before the adjournment. The bill provides for taking up all the Five-twenty bonds—sixteen hundred millions of them—and issuing in their stead new bonds, to run forty years, the interest to be four and a half per cent., to be paid every year in gold; and these bonds would be subject to taxation for national purposes and for State purposes. The effect of it would be that every year we would have to pay one hundred millions of dollars in gold, and that would go on for forty years. We would then have paid four thousand millions interest in gold, and the principal of the debt—about two thousand millions—would still be there. And you are asked to say that that is right. You are asked to support it. They tried to get that bill through, but I think the President has not signed it, and I think it is not a law, and so you have a chance to strike at the coming election. Strike for the party that is with you. If you think to pay the debt in gold is your interest, vote for it; if in greenbacks, vote for it. When the bill was passed through Congress by a party vote they intended to say to the people that these bonds are to be paid in gold.

Radical speakers say that the Democrats, in their platform, have declared they are in favor of taxing every species of property according to its value, including Government bonds and other public securities. I will read the fourth resolution on this subject of the Chicago platform:—"It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation shall be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit." What has the national faith to do with it? The national faith has not anything to do with taxing your lands. But the national faith, as they claim, has much to do with the taxation of the bonds. The Democrats say, tax all kinds of property, including Government bonds. They say, tax everything equally, except where the national faith won't let you tax, and they claim that the national faith does not forbid the taxation of the bonds. The Republican party has been weighed in the balances, and found wanting—they are gone up.

—These are the salaries of the artists Mapleson intended to bring to America:—Titjens, $5000 per month: Kellogg, $3200; Demerie Lablache (contralto), $1600; Bulterini (tenor), $2000; Pinenzi (tenor), $1200; Stanley (baritone), $2200; Foli (basso), $1600; Arditi (Conductor), $2000—all in gold. "Foli" was, ten years ago, an Irish journeyman carpenter in Hartford, Conn.

A Curious Vocabulary.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE IN A CHILD.

Under the title of "Singular Development of Language in a Child" Dr. E. R. Hun, of Albany, N. Y., communicates the following to Dr. Hammond's *Journal of Psychological Medicine*:—

"The subject of this observation is a girl aged four and a half years, sprightly, intelligent, and in good health. Her mother observed, when she was two years old, that she was backward in speaking, and only used the words papa and mamma. After that she began to use words of her own invention; and though she understood readily what was said, never employed the words used by others. Gradually she enlarged her vocabulary, until it has reached the extent described below.

"She has a brother eighteen months younger than herself who has learned her language, so that they talk freely together. He, however, seems to have adopted it only because he has more intercourse with her than with others; and in some instances he will use a proper word with his mother and the sister's word with her. She, however, persists in using only her own words, though her parents, who are uneasy about her peculiarity of speech, make great efforts to induce her to use proper words.

"As to the possibility of her having learned these words from others, it is proper to state that her parents are persons of cultivation, who only use the English language. Her mother has learned French, but never uses the language in conversation. The domestics, as well as the nurses, speak English without any peculiarities, and the child has heard even less than usual of what is called baby talk.

"Some of the words and phrases have a resemblance to the French, but it is certain that no person using that language has frequented the house, and it is doubtful whether the child has on any occasion heard it spoken.

"There seems to be no difficulty about the vocal organs. She uses her language readily and freely, and when she is with her brother they converse with great rapidity and fluency.

"The following is the vocabulary which I have been able at different times to compile from the child herself, and especially from the report of the mother. In the spelling I have endeavored as much as possible to reproduce the sound of the words.

"*Guamigar.* All the substantials of the table, such as bread, meat, vegetables, etc.; and the same word is used to designate the cook. The boy does not use this word, but uses *Gna-migna* in the same sense, which the girl considers a mistake.

"*Migno-migno.* Water, wash, bath.

"*Go-go.* Delicacies, as sugar, candy, or dessert.

"*Ma.* I, myself.

"*Odo.* To send for, to go out, to take away.

"*Ma odo.* I (want to) go out.

"*Gar.* Horse.

"*Gar odo.* Send for the horse. (When the father sends for a carriage, he writes an order and sends it to the stable. Hence the children, from seeing him write the order, use the same expression (*gar odo*), to denote pencil and paper.

"*Too.* All, everything.

"*Too odo* It is all gone, or in reference to food, 'it is all eaten up.'

"*Feu.* (Pronounced like the French word). Fire, heat, light, cigar, sun.

"*Gaan*—God. When it rains the children often run to the window and call out, 'Gaan odo migno-migno, feu odo;' which means, 'God take away the rain and send the sun.' *Odo* before the object meaning 'to take away,' and after the object 'to send.'

"*Ne pa feu.* Not. *Ne pa feu.* 'I am not warm.' *Feu papa?* '(Do you want) a cigar, papa?' *Ne pa feu dere.* '(There is) no cigar there.'

"*Deer.* Money, of any kind.

"*Pa-ma.* To go to sleep, pillow, bed. *Mamma ma pa-ma.*' Mamma (I want) to go to sleep.'

"*Waia-waiar.* Black, darkness, a negro.

"*Mea.* Cat, furs. *Mea waia-waiar.* Denotes 'dark furs.' *No waia-waiar mea.* 'Light furs.'

"*Beer.* Literature, books, or school. *Didi odo beer.* 'Lizzie goes to school.'

"*Papa-mamma.* Church, prayer-book, cross, priest, to say their prayers.

"*Bau.* Soldier, music. From seeing the bishop in his mitre and vestments, thinking he was a soldier, they applied the word *Bau* to him.

"*Manar.* Good.

"*Keh.* To soil. *Ma keh no.* 'I will not soil myself.'

"*Peer.* Ball. (During the last few days the boy has begun to use a number of English words, such as up, down, please, boy, charcoal, etc., and upon his mother saying to him that grown-up persons did not call a ball '*peer*,' he at once called it *ball* to her, but continued to use the word '*peer*' when speaking to his sister.)

"*Baby.* The name used by the boy in addressing his sister until a younger brother was born. After which the girl objected to being called '*baby*,' and her name was changed to '*Tu-u.*'

"*Peter-peter.* The name given the boy by his sister.

"*Babia.* The name by which they both call their younger brother.

BOKHARA.

Text of the Proffered Peace Treaty.

After the fall of Samarcand, and its entire capitulation to Russia, the Ameer of Bokhara was offered the following terms of peace by the Russian authorities. The Russian General offers to the Ameer:—

1. That the selling of men and women shall be at once prohibited.

2. That the Ameer shall construct roads throughout this country, and that these should be open to the Russians.

3. That the Russians should have a cantonment at Bokhara, and that the old city should be abandoned and a new city built on a site which they would select.

4. That one-fourth of a *chout* of the revenues of the Bokhara Khahate should be made over to the representatives of the Russian Emperor.

5. If the Ameer consent to these conditions his capital and his throne will be spared.

On hearing these terms the Ameer pretended to go on a hunting excursion. He went from place to place, but his whereabouts was not correctly known. The troops he had collected also dispersed.

It was then reported that the Ameer was at the bottom a great friend of the Russians, but that from fear of the fanaticism of his people he professed himself to be their enemy.

It was reported from Samarcand that the Russian garrison of that place consisted of 13,000 men.

The remainder of the Russian army was scattered between Tashkend, Khokand, Dijzak, and Oraippo in the end of the month of June.

Bar Harbor.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, writing from Bar Harbor, Me., says:—

The principal amusements at Bar Harbor are "tramping" and boating, and many are the feats narrated of young lady visitors, in both these sports. A fever rages rather moderately among some of the young ladies to row, and several amateur regattas are the consequence. One of these, the present season, was for the "champion cup," and, being won by a young lady from New York, was found to be a tin quart measure, appropriately inscribed "Victory of Bar Harbor," and a portrait of the American eagle scratched upon the outer surface. But tramping seems to be the great pastime. Everybody tramps, old and young. Young ladies, who would decline a walk to the opera, though only half-a-dozen blocks away, here don a sort of nondescript dress, such as is often worn at the fashionable gymnasiums in the city, and, arming themselves with a long pole, will go tramping about over the mountains for the greater part of an entire day, declaring positively upon their return that they never enjoyed themselves better in all their lives, and probably they never did. Feeble young ladies, after spending a summer under such influences, return to their city homes with almost a new lease of life. It is decidedly better than any course of medicine that ever was invented—this frequent exercise in the open air, combined with the plain and healthy diet which one gets at such a place as this. Of one lady, I am informed that upon a certain occasion during the present season, she accompanied, on foot, a party in carriages a distance of twenty-three miles. This, however, is an exception to the general rule, inasmuch as the lady in question has been in the habit of visiting Bar Harbor for several years, and takes great delight in exercise in the open air.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 8 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, leaving Bethlehem at 11.55 A. M. for Perth, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations, Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10.20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1.45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston, and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3.15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5.00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley, Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9.00 and 11.05 A. M., 2.00 and 6.20 P. M.

11.05 A. M. and 2.00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1.45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.25 A. M., 5.00 and 7.00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9.30, 10.45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.20 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9.00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESTNUT Streets, for West Chester, as follows:—

At 7.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 8.15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3.25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11.45 A. M.; Oxford, 11.45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

4 10

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars,

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.45 A. M., 12.30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.45 and 12.15 P. M., and 4.30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
GEO. S. ROONTZ, Agent, Washington.

2 25†

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

[7 24] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

1271

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7.20 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8.15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.20 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8.15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6.45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8.05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Pottsville and Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 4.15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.40 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.20 A. M., 12.45 and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6.30 A. M., 1.00, and 5.45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7.45 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8.27 A. M. and 1.54 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5.00 and 8.00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1.30 and 10.10 P. M., and connects at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5.25 A. M., 9.35 P. M. passing Reading at 4.45 and 7.05 A. M., and 11.45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10.40 and 11.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3.10 A. M. and 2.05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 9 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6.45, 11.30 A. M., and 6.40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8.35 A. M. and 2.15 and 4.25 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7.35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; Harrisburg at 12.15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3.30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M., and 5.05 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4.35 A. M., 12.45 noon, 3.00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10.00 A. M.
Fast Line	12.00 M.
Erie Express	12.00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1.00, 6.00 and 10.30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	4.00 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	5.30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	8.00 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	11.15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11.15 P. M.
Accommodation	11.30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5.00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1.35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7.10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8.20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7.10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9.10 A. M.
Fast Line	9.35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12.30 P. M.
Erie Express	5.00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3.40 and 7.10 P. M.
Day Express	5.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9.30 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 25

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9⅝, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 4¾, 5, 5⅝, 6¼0, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8⅔0, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8.20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 6¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9⅛ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8⅔ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 3, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.10, 8, 9.40, and 11.10 A. M., 1.40 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40 and 10.40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9⅛ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7.30 A. M. 12.40, 5.40 and 9.25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11.05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8.05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5.40, 7, 7.50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5.20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8.05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6.10, 7½, 8.20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 8¾ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. B. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 435 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00

At 3.30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7.30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3.30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3.30 and 4.30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3.30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $5.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9.30 A. M., 1.30, 6.30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $5.25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9.30 A. M., and 6.30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9.30 A. M., 1.30, 6.30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9.30 A. M., 6.30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7.00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7.00 A. M and 3.30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6.15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage, per fifty pounds or less, and for extra, the Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Would-be Policeman—A Vicious Animal—A Malicious Youth—A Alleged Larceny—Arrested on Suspicion—Assaulting his Wife—Interfering with a Policeman.

—John Toner, for some reason or other, was removed from the police force some time ago, but retained his buttons. Yesterday, in the vicinity of Seventh and Shippen streets, he raised a small row, and insisted upon arresting a female, who sent up a yell which attracted the attention of Policeman Camac, of the Seventeenth District, to the spot. The would-be official was taken into custody, and after a hearing before Alderman Bonsall was held in $800 bail for trial. In addition the city's buttons were stripped from his coat.

—James Hushwood is the owner of a vicious dog. Yesterday, while roaming through the western part of the city, the animal bit a gentleman and lady, and it is alleged that James urged the brute on. Policemen Jordan and Rider, of the Park force, were notified of the presence of the cur, and they, before many minutes had elapsed, succeeded in discovering his whereabouts. As they approached him he made for them, but a bullet from a revolver put an end to his existence. The owner was taken into custody, and was held by Alderman Jones in $800 to answer at Court.

—A lad named Fitzpatrick yesterday amused himself while standing on the Fairmount Reservoir, with pelting pedestrians on the walks below, with bits of stone. Park Policeman Warren overhauled the youth and took him before Alderman Pancoast, who required him to produce bail in $400 for malicious mischief.

—Burroughs Rich yesterday appeared before Alderman Hood and complained that he had been relieved of a watch by one Gilbert Smith, with whom he had been skylarking on Girard avenue, near Twelfth street. The accused was arrested, and being given a hearing, was committed to answer.

—Adam Carter (colored) has been sent below by Alderman Bonsall on the charge of being implicated in the stabbing of George South about a month since, at a house in Spafford street.

—S. C. Creeland, a resident of the upper part of the city, was in a lager beer saloon on Third street, above Columbia avenue, yesterday afternoon, with one Lewis Grest. The latter left the place, when Creeland charged that he had stolen from him a gold watch and $25. Grest was subsequently taken into custody, and sent below by Alderman Neill for trial.

—The allegation against William Hummell yesterday before Alderman Massey, was that he had met a woman who claims to be his first wife, at Ninth and Parrish streets, and knocked her down. The woman states that she was married to him a long time ago, but finding that he was very disorderly left him, since which time he has been living with another female who bears his name. The magistrate concluded to hold him for assault and battery.

—Policeman Hickley yesterday took charge of John Belzer, at Twenty-first and Coates streets, for being drunk and disorderly, whereupon Henry Belzer, the father of the aforesaid individual, interfered. The policeman was felled to the pavement. He however secured both and locked them up. Alderman Pancoast required them to give bail for their appearance at court.

LITTLE NOTHINGS.—Clouds still o'erhang. For several days umbrellas have been fast friends.

—Our sporting taverns were full of the "fancy" last evening, discussing the chances of the mill between Collyer and Edwards. The Collyer men had it all their own way. When the despatch came about midnight, however, announcing his defeat, their tails dropped rather quickly. At one place we saw $700 change pockets in less time than you could say "Jack Robinson."

—So umbrageous are the trees which surround the Old Pennsylvania Hospital on Spruce street that they bade defiance to the faint moonlight last evening. Not a ray penetrated. You could only tell the coming of a man by the spark of his cigar; the coming of a woman by the rustle of her feathers.

—At Seventh and Walnut streets, yesterday afternoon, a nice little scrimmage occurred between some half dozen juveniles of the fairer gender. It was about some kindling chips. You can bet that nails were sharpened and that the hair flew.

—Very many of our country-siders and seasiders have returned. Promenades will soon be animated with sun-burnt belles, and the familiar bricks on Chesnut street will trip the familiar feet of our fair ones, as was their wont.

—It is a Scriptural hint never to look behind. Notwithstanding we think it would be no great sin for the ladies to take a glance in that direction now and then. We saw one yesterday trailing a whole newspaper.

—There are still scores of hand organists grinding out music in our streets daily. A half dozen often get into the same square—and the result is a lively state of the harmonic art.

—The "Grant and Colfax" meeting to-morrow night at Passyunk road and Wharton street, promises to be a grand outpouring.

—Eight cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital during yesterday. A literal "chapter of accidents."

—The pretty flowers at Fairmount are beginning to fold their leaves and hang their heads. Their day is waning.

—The consciences of many people are guttapercha affairs. They will stretch a mile before tearing an inch.

—Mrs. Shallow says that she don't like Dickens at all—the children are always trying to play it.

—One of our dealers proposes to put up a lot of fruit in *can-cans*. A French idea that.

—There are far more "dead beats" on our streets than in our markets.

—Popular root with young men—cheroot.

A FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR—A LADY BADLY INJURED.—The residence of Richard Berry, a policeman of the Second District, is on Annapolis street. Last night about 11 o'clock, while he was upon duty, a thief entered the house through the second story rear window, which was reached by means of a shed. While going through the upper rooms he made somewhat of a noise, which attracted the attention of Mrs. Berry, who was sitting down stairs. Being of a fearless disposition, she took a lamp and went up stairs. After reaching the landing the burglar jumped for her, but she kept him at bay for a little while. He finally succeeded in grabbing her by the throat, when she made good use of the lamp, which made considerable of a racket as it fell to the floor. This evidently frightened the scoundrel, for he then let go of her, and kicking her savagely in the stomach, jumped from the window and made his escape. Mrs. Berry fell to the floor, and is now lying in a very critical condition.

TARGET PRACTICE.—Yesterday the Weccacoe Legion proceeded to Cottage Grove, on the Delaware, for target practice. The prizes were won by the following gentlemen:—

First, "Smyth" medal, by Private Joseph M. Brown.
Second, "Lyndall" medal, by Private A. J. Fisher.
Third, Company medal, by Private Joseph Ellis.
Fourth, Silver-mounted rifle, by Private Peter Schoch.
Fifth, "Barr" prize, by Orderly Sergeant Peter Gillis, Jr.
Sixth, "Lenoir" prize, by Private Thomas Senat.
Seventh, "Watt" prize, by Private Peter Alexander.
Eighth, "Martin" prize (Leather Medal) by Private George Lansinberger.

A BOY FIRE.—In repairing the gas pipe at Seventh and Vine streets yesterday, the workmen left a leak still existing in the pipe. By last evening the gas had proceeded through the earth, and was escaping to such an extent that some mischievous youth applied a match. The result was a boy fire which continued until the gas was shut off.

CASUALTY.—James Murphy, while laboring under the effect of intoxicating drink yesterday afternoon, fell from the staging erected at the Turbine wheel-house, at Fairmount, and injured himself very severely about the head and hip. Park Policemen Robertson and Warren escorted him to St. Joseph's Hospital.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE BEFORE A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—This morning at 11 o'clock, a man named Alfred Pickering, who had been committed to prison by Alderman Carpenter, of this city, upon the charge of passing a counterfeit $10 Treasury note, had a hearing, upon a *hat eas corpus*, before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith.

Mr. Kain testified that he keeps a fishing tackle and variety store at No. 111 South street; that on the 17th inst. the relator entered his place and made a purchase—in payment of which he tendered a $10 note; that he saw at once that it was a counterfeit; asked the relator if he had any other money; relator said he had not; that he then sent his wife with the note to another store, and while she was absent asked the relator where he had procured it; relator said from the Bank of Wilmington, where he had an account; relator then inquired if it was a counterfeit, and was informed that it was; relator then said that he did not know how he would get over to Camden, as that was all the money he had; witness then said that he would keep the note; and asked the relator to give his name and residence, telling him that if he would return on the following day with any respectable citizen he could get the note back; relator gave his name and said that he worked for a man named Dowding in North Camden; relator then went away and came back early the next morning; witness saw him in the store, but did not address him; witness went out the back way, and a policeman at Second and Lombard streets, but when he returned found that the relator had gone; witness and the policeman overlook him at Front and Lombard streets, and arrested him; the relator made no attempt at escape; the relator was then taken to the Station House, where he had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was committed in default of $1000 bail; witness afterwards saw him at the prison, and asked him if he knew any one in this city, and was referred to a merchant on Front street, who gave him an excellent character, and stated that he was of a highly respectable family at Wilming on.

Officer Benjamin Bailey testified that he was called upon to arrest the relator by Mr. Kain, and corroborated the testimony of that gentleman as to the time and manner of making the arrest; and further stated that he searched him at the station House and found $40 75 in an account book which he had in his pocket, all good money; the charge was then preferred before Alderman Carpenter, who committed him in default of bail; at the station House he stated that he got the counterfeit from his brother-in-law at Centreville, Chester county, for whom he worked at harvesting; that he made a mistake when he said that he drew the note from the Wilmington Bank, but that he did have some money in that bank; when committed the relator gave witness letters to his brother in Wilmington, and to his brother-in-law, which letters caused them to come to this city.

It not being considered worth while to prosecute the relator, the Commissioner discharged him.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Last evening, at a stated meeting of the Directors of the Fire Department, the following nominations for Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department were made:—

FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

Terrence McCusker, Moyamensing Hose Co.
George Downey, Western Engine Co.
Edwin T. Jones, Pennsylvania Hose Co.

FOR ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Fire Division—George Heppard, Perseverance Hose; James Pollock, Harmony Engine; William L. Foreman, Weccacoe Engine; William Sweeney, Niagara Hose; Joseph Searles, Good Will Engine; Thomas H. Pete, Hope Hose; Francis Fox, Hiberaia Engine.

Second Division—John C. Flood, Good Will Hose; John H. Fleming, Independence Engine; George Hensler, Mechanic; William Staggart, South Penn Hose; Thomas McClelland, Taylor Hose; Harrison Donnelly, Lafayette Hose; Lewis Buck, Liberty Hose.

Third Division—Joseph H. Conoly, Washington Engine; Daniel Williams, Franklin Engine.

Fourth Division—Benjamin C. Curry, Mount Airy Engine; George W. Fox, Columbia, of Germantown; Charles C. Worrall, Congress Engine, of Chesnut Hill.

Fifth Division—G. W. Day, Monroe Engine; William Kirk, Manuta Hook and Ladder; Joseph B. Smith, Kingsessing Engine; James L. Wilson, West Philadelphia Hose.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY.—General D. H. Mundy, the active and efficient ticket agent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, gives his eleventh annual moonlight excursion to Atlantic City, on Saturday evening next. The boat leaves Vine street wharf at 8 o'clock P. M., and returning leaves Atlantic City on Monday morning, at 4 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia at 7 A. M. Fare for the round trip $1·50. The friends of the General are legion, and we expect to see one of the largest trains that has ever gone over the road.

A DROWNING CASE.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Patrick Shields, aged sixty years, residing at No. 1928 Sansom street, left home for a walk, and later in the evening his dead body was found in the Schuylkill river, at Shippen street wharf. It is supposed that his drowning was the result of accident.

FATAL CASUALTY.—About 12 o'clock to-day an unknown man aged about sixty years, while riding on the top of a load of hay was struck by the bridge at Twenty-third and Market streets, and was so severely injured that he died in a short time. His body is at the Sixth District Station.

THE ALEXANDER RESPITE.—Sheriff Lyle this morning proceeded to the cell of Alfred Alexander, the man who was to have been hung this morning, and read to him the respite granted by Governor Geary until the 6th of September next.

TEXAS.

Stoppage of a Train and Attempted Robbery of $300,000.

A Brownsville (Texas) correspondent, writing on the 13th instant, relates that on Monday night, the 10th instant, a conducta from Monterey, with $300,000 in specie, was attacked within three miles of Matamoros by six desperadors, who succeeded in taking possession of the train. The guard, acting as escort to the treasure, consisting of thirty men well armed with Henry rifles, were either surprised and overcome, or perhaps had a private understanding with their assailants beforehand, and were overcome by the prospect of sharing the rich booty with the captors. The six daring outlaws, however, succeeded in getting possession of the treasure, and would, no doubt, have succeeded in carrying it off and secreting it, but one of the escort, more daring than the others, opened an attack on the robbers by firing on them from one of the wagons. He succeeded in shooting one of them named Miguel Ramirez, through the head, and in wounding another seriously. On this show of pluck and success, the remainder of the escort rallied around their intrepid leader, and succeeded in arresting four of them. Among the latter is a desperado named Abram Garcia, who, it is said, is long known as a robber and assassin under the *nom de guerre* of Caballo Blanco.

About a year ago the young man Ramirez was under indictment for the murder in the District Court of this place, but discharged by *nolle prosequi* because the evidence against him was insufficient to sustain the charge. His father is a wealthy old miser, and like several others of the robbers he is connected with some of the most influential families in Matamoros. His dead body, perforated by two bullets, was exposed at the calaboose all day Tuesday.

The fellow Caballo Blanco, whose crimes are said to be almost incredible from their number and audacity, has been demanded from the custody of General Palacios, the military commandant, by the civil authorities, and the former has surrendered him for no other known reason than that it is supposed he has influential backers in Matamoros, who hope thus to save him from certain punishment and, perhaps, themselves from exposure as accomplices in some of his crimes.

THE MORMONS.

How They Crossed the Great Plains.

A correspondent of the Meadville (Pa.) *Republican* writes from Wyoming county:—

"On my trip from Omaha to this city I became acquainted with a Mr. and Mrs. Woods, on their way to Salt Lake, and although not in reality Mormons themselves, many of their relatives were, and they were in charge of one of these Mormon trains.

"In Mr. and Mrs. Woods I found most agreeable companions, and many a mirthful joke passed over the prospect of Mr. Woods accepting the Mormon faith on his arrival at Salt Lake; a joke, however, that Mr. and Mrs. Woods could not fully appreciate.

"From Benton the Mormons left the cars and proceeded to a point four miles north, on the north fork of the Platte river, where there were some two hundred and fifty or three hundred wagons and families waiting their arrival before commencing the long, wearisome journey. Being urgently invited to go out to camp with them, I accepted; and having seated ourselves in a huge emigrant wagon, which we had specially chartered, we were soon on our way over the mountains, and out of hearing of the music of the dance-houses, and the boisterous profanity of gambling hells, always heard in the streets of Benton. We arrived at the encampment just at the dinner hour, and arranging our toilet (?) we soon availed ourselves of the invitation to 'set up' and make ourselves 'at home.' So, as our lamented Ward would say, 'we set!' Our 'bill of fare' was not just the one our friend Sidney Colt would place before the hungry traveller, but the condition of our stomach, and the novelty of the place conduced to make this homely repast really enjoyable. Our seats and table consisted of gunny bags spread on the ground, our cutlery a butcher knife, our chinaware an old smoky tin plate, a two quart basin, or pan as it is known in Pennsylvania, for our coffee cup, and our 'bill of fare' was coffee, bread and bacon. This bread is rolled and baked in ashes and coals over a wood fire, and though not so light as I have tasted, it was really very palatable.

"Dinner over we took a stroll about the encampment, visiting the different wagons, and talking with many of the families who are mostly poor emigrants, but there were a few very intelligent and respectable families.

"It was amusing to read the various inscriptions seen on the covered wagons, such as 'There is liberty in Zion,' 'A lode of gearls wanted,' The girl I left behind me,' etc. etc. I learned, however, that this was done by mischievous boys on the train. We spent the afternoon in this way and in walking along the banks of the Platte, where we found some beautiful specimens of moss-agate, a very fashionable and handsome setting of jewelry, and much superior to anything I have yet seen.

"At a certain hour in the evening the bugle sounds, and all descend from the wagons and form themselves in a circle, when a brother steps out to the centre, and with eyes and hands uplifted, and with a fervency seldom heard, for fifteen minutes implores the blessing of God to rest upon his people. Imagine five or six hundred people, in the darkness of night, lit up only by the fires which they had kindled and the stars from heaven, far from civilization, out on the broad plains with the heavens for their shelter, formed in a circle, with heads bowed and uncovered, listening to and engaging with a brother in prayer, who from his fervency we have no right to believe insincere, and you have one of the most impressive scenes I ever witnessed.

"After prayer the 'old folks' retired to their wagons, while the more agile and youthful ones remained to while away a few hours in a dance upon the green; and they engaged in it with a joy that knew no bounds, and rude and awkward as they were, in this dance I saw displayed a genuine politeness that many of our Eastern and more polished ball-goers might learn and profit by.

"Having witnessed all there was to be seen, I bade adieu to my Mormon friends, and returned again to Benton, which was now in all its prosperity and brilliancy."

CHARLESTON.

The Preservation of Law and Order.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Saturday last says:—

"A meeting of a number of the prominent citizens and tax-payers of the city was held at the Hibernian Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Daniel Ravenel was called to the chair, and General Conner stated the objects of the meeting. He said that there was hardly a man present who did not realize the anomalous and perilous condition in which the community was living. There was not within the State a single Court organized for the trial of offenders. The municipal authority was, by its own confession, powerless. Every protection which the law formerly afforded was swept away, and yet at the same time a large portion of the population was actuated by a spirit of lawlessness, and incited by bad men to deeds of violence, in order that political capital may be manufactured to influence the Presidential election. Nothing but the forbearance and self-control of our people had thus far arrested a conflict. The evil was clearly apparent. What was the appropriate remedy was not so clear. A few gentlemen had endeavored carefully to consider the question. The wisest course that they could suggest was that a number of the responsible and influential members of the community should address their fellow-citizens, setting forth truthfully the dangers which threatened them, counseling forbearance, and yet earnestly advising them to prepare themselves to protect their persons and property; and that Hon. J. B. Campbell should be requested, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, to present the address to the President of the United States, and request him to take such measures for the preservation of the public peace as in his judgment may be deemed proper.

General Conner then read the address which had been prepared, and which, on motion, was adopted and signed by all present, and ordered to be published.

Copies of the address are left at the office of the *Daily News*, *Mercury*, and *Courier*. All of our fellow-citizens who are disposed to lend their aid to the preservation of law and order, are invited to sign the address.

GRANT AND SHERMAN.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"General Sherman has refused to commit himself for Grant in a public speech.—*World.*"

The following is from Sherman's address before the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee:—

"After a whole year of toil and battles, varied in adventure that would fill a volume, that renowned fortress (Vicksburg) succumbed at last to the army and navy, led by two heroes that have no superiors in any country; and both of whom still live to reap the reward of their labors—Grant and Porter."

The following was General Sherman's speech at St. Joseph:—

"Gentlemen:—Mr. Grant and myself know how to appreciate any spirit of respect, but neither General Grant nor myself are to be disconcerted by any large crowd. We are used to large crowds, and we cannot be disconcerted. General Grant has declined to make a speech, and I think, occupying the position he does before the country, he acts the part of wisdom.

"Gentlemen, I do not in general counsel violence, but were I a citizen of St. Joseph, I would take that man (referring to the one who cheered for Seymour and Lee), down to the Missouri and duck him. We have fought Rebels, and we thought they had enough of fighting."

The following are extracts from Sherman's letter of March, 1864, to Grant, congratulating him upon his triumphs:—

"You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevation, but if you can continue, as heretofore, to be yourself, simple, honest, and unpretending, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends and the homage of millions of human beings that *will award you* a large share in securing to you and their descendants a Government of law and stability.

* * * * I believe you are as brave, patriotic, and just as the great prototype, Washington—as unselfish, kind-hearted, and honest as a man should be, but the chief characteristic is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in the Saviour."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 25.—The Flour Market presents no new feature, and only a hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9 for extras; $10·50@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@11·75 for Minnesota do. do.; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·50 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a moderate degree of activity in the Wheat Market at yesterday's quotations; sales of 8000 bushels at $2·25@2·35 for fair to prime Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Indiana red; and $2·40 for amber. Rye may be quoted at $1·65@1·70 ₱ bushel for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·22@1·24; the latter rate for strictly choice. Oats are arriving quite freely, and prices are weak; sales 1500 bushels new Pennsylvania at 70@73c., and 1500 bushels old do. at 85c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $55 ₱ ton.

Whisky is without change,

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Marine Disasters—The Market Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Afternoon Markets.

LONDON, August 25—3 P. M.—Consols and stocks unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 25—3 P. M.—Cotton steady. Wool, yarns, and Manchesters firm but quiet. Breadstuffs firm. California Wheat 12s. 8d.; red No. 2 Milwaukie 10s. 10d. Corn firmer at 3s. 9d. Peas and Oats dull. Provisions unchanged.

LONDON, August 25—P. M.—Consols 94¼ for money and account. Erie, 31½; Atlantic and Great Western, 38¾; Illinois Central, 91; Five-twenties, 71¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—P. M.—Cotton steady. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Rosin steady. Turpentine heavy.

LONDON, August 25—P. M.—Sugar heavy and declined to 35s. 3d. on the spot, duty paid, and 24s. 9d. to arrive.

ANTWERP, August 25—P. M.—Petroleum lower. The last sales were made at 150½.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, August 25.—Marine disasters from the recent gale are still reported. The ship Favorite, from Liverpool for New Orleans, was seen by an incoming vessel off the coast of Ireland, dismasted and in a sinking condition. The crew refused to leave the ship.

Murder in Baltimore County, Md.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—A man named Michael Doyle, residing near Towsontown, Baltimore county, was shot and instantly killed by John Carroll, a neighbor. A pig of Carroll's got into Doyle's corn-field. Action was brought against Carroll for damages, and the trial was had on Saturday, after which, as the parties were returning home, a quarrel ensued, resulting in the killing of Doyle, as above stated. Carroll was arrested, and is now in Towsontown Jail.

Fire in Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., August 25.—At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a building containing the stores of B. Cohen and A. E. Pote, entirely destroying it. The next building, occupied by O. F. Patten, Norcross & Withers, and Horton & Withers, J. Cunningham, and M. C. Trask was badly damaged by water. The buildings were owned by Dr. Knowles and S. Clark.

Races in New Jersey.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 25.—The races at this place are in full blast, and some of the finest trotting over any track in this section is being made.

On Wednesday the celebrated horses Rhode Island, George Palmer, and Panic, from Rochester, will compete for a large premium.

Arrest of New York Thieves.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—George Clarke, John Ray, and Moses Lee, New York thieves, have been arrested here. Gold certificates for $11,000, that had been stolen from Robert J. Walker, were found in their possession. They leave here at 2·30 this afternoon for New York, in custody of detectives.

Reunion of the Army of the James.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Preliminary arrangements have been made for the contemplated reunion of the officers of the Army of the James, in this city, on the 2d of September next. The committee having the matter in charge consists of General S. A. Osborne, Colonel C. C. Fuller, Dr. Ainsworth, and Captain C. A. Brooks.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet and nominal at 30c. Flour dull and prices weak, but not quotably lower. Wheat active and declined 5c.; prime to choice $2·15@2·70; good to fair $2·25@2·35. Corn firm: white, $1·20@1·22. Oats dull at 65@70c. Rye firm at $1·40. Provisions unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 98; Reading, 90½; Canton, 45¼; Erie Railroad, 48⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 97; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 82⅝; New York Central, 124⅝; Illinois Central, 144; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 52⅝; Missouri 6s, 92⅝; Hudson River, 156; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅝; do, 1864, 108¼; do, 1865, 110; do, new, 107⅝; 10-40s, 100. Gold, 145¼. Money unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 109½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet at 30@30½c. Flour heavy, and declined 10@15c.; sales of 7000 barrels; State, $6·30@9·40; Ohio, $8·50@12·25; Western, $6·80@9·75; Southern, $8·50@14·85; California, $10@12. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c. Corn easier; sales of 38,000 bushels at $1·12@1·22. Oats firm; sales of 18,000 bushels at 77c. Pork quiet at $28·70. Lard quiet at 18¾@19. Whisky quiet, 71.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The gold market has been strong and moderately active to-day under a good demand to cover 'short' contracts as well as on speculation for a rise. The extreme fluctuations were from 144½ at the opening to 145½, with the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the Board at 3 P. M. at 144⅞. Subsequently the demand increased and sales were made as high as 145¾, and the latest quotation on the street was 145¾@145¾. Loans were made from 'flat' to three and a half per cent. for carrying. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $ 8,000 in coin in payment of interest on the public debt. The imports of specie at the port from foreign ports last week were valued at $282 745, making a total of $4,956,109 since the 1st of January. The gross clearings amounted to $41,3 2,000, the gold balances to $1,226,617, and the currency balances to $1,802,840. The fact that we have shipped about sixty-four millions of the precious metals from this port since the 1st of January, and that the balance of coin belonging to the Government in the Treasury has fallen considerably below the average imports, gives an upward tendency to the premium. Added to these causes we have another in the continued preponderance of our foreign imports over our exports. While the imports at this port for the week ending on the 21st instant were valued at $8,664,290 in gold, the exports of domestic produce were valued at only $2 772,661 in currency; and herein we have the key to the shipments of specie, notwithstanding the large amounts of five-twenties and other national securities which we have sent to Europe. To such an extent of late years have these been exported that it is now estimated that seven hundred millions are held abroad. But above all commercial considerations in immediate importance is the financial question, the agitation of which during the coming Presidential campaign can hardly fail to stimulate the upward tendency of gold. Even such men as Senator Sherman are found advocating semi-repudiation doctrines, and the question arises, what next?"

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is in abundant supply at 3@4 per cent., with large balances left on call at the lowest rates. The wants of brokers are very moderate, and a large amount of idle capital still remains.

"Sterling exchange is more active at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109½@109¾; London sight, 109¾@109¾; London, prime commercial, 108½@109; Paris, long, 5 17½@5 16¼; Paris, short, 5 15@5 13¾; Antwerp, 5 18¾@5 17½; Swiss, 5 18¾@5 17½; Hamburg, 36@36⅛; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 40⅞@41; Bremen, 79⅞@79⅝; Berlin 71⅝@71¾."

—Judge Thomas of the Virginia Circuit Court, in the case of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, against the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad Company, has rendered a decree turning over the road between Washington and Alexandria to the former Company, and appointing Commissioners to ascertain the liabilities, etc. This decree militates against the decree of Judge Underwood of the United States District Court and further complicates the litigation. Meantime the road is run by the lessees.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	123½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	106⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	48⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com	69¾
Ph. and Res. R.	90¾	Adams Express	47⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82½	Wells Fargo	27⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85½	U. S Express Co.	42¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	80⅜	Tennessees, new	62¼
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	80⅝	Gold	144⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	97⅜	Market dull.	
Toledo & Wabash.	52		

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Troubles Between Commissioner Rollins and Secretary McCulloch—The September Session of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The September Session.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Officers of the Senate and House, although they have no official notification of a session of Congress in September, are making full preparations for a meeting. They are of the opinion that the pressure from the South, together with the Internal Revenue Commissioners' difficulty, will secure a quorum here on the 21st of September.

The Revenue Supervisors.

It is probable that before the Supervisors are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury it will be necessary for the Attorney-General to give an opinion as to the proper construction of the new Internal Revenue law. Mr. McCulloch holds that the word "may" in the law leaves it optional with him to appoint parties recommended by the Commissioners.

Acting Attorney-General.

In the absence of Mr. Evarts, Hon. J. Hubley Ashton is acting as Attorney-General. Mr. Ashton is now engaged in preparing several opinions called for by the President and heads of Departments, some of which are important.

Commissioner Rollins and Secretary McCulloch.

It is stated that at a Cabinet meeting to-day the question of suspending Mr. Rollins was discussed at some length.

Secretary McCulloch threw the whole blame of the non-appointment of the Supervisors upon Rollins, and expressed the opinion that the Revenue service suffered while he remained in the Cabinet.

FROM BOSTON.

Visit of the Celestials—A Railroad Catastrophe.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The Chinese Embassy have visited the various mills in Lawrence to-day, where they were well received by a large crowd of citizens, and hospitably entertained by the managers of the town. They were provided with an extra train over the Boston and Maine Railroad to and from the scene of their visit.

The Norwich line steamboat train from New York, was thrown from the track on the Boston and Albany Railroad at Allston this morning. A passing team caused the accident, the wagon being smashed to atoms, and the horse killed, the driver escaping with a few bruises. The English compartment car was badly smashed, and a couple of passenger cars behind it were also damaged. The passengers were shook up in a lively manner, and badly frightened, but none of them sustained serious injuries.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, William Kane was charged with highway robbery on John Kelley. On Saturday night last, about 10 o'clock, in Marriott street, between Seventh and Eighth Kane, in company with another fellow, stopped Kelley and asked him for a quarter. Kelley gave the quarter, when he was asked if that was all the money he had. He said "Yes," but and hardly pronounced the word before he was knocked down by some body behind him. While upon the ground the fellows went through his pockets and secured about $.0. The accused was committed in default of bail.

John Crout was charged with the larceny of a piece of muslin from the store of Rickey Sharp & Co., No. 720 Chesnut street. He hailed from Baltimore.

C. J. Stetler, clerk in the store, testified that the goods were stolen, and identified the prisoner as the thief.

Crout was chased and captured. Held in $1000 bail.

John Guy, a negro, hailing from Delaware City, and Charles Brooks, also a negro, hailing from Greencastle, had a hearing upon suspicion of the larceny of two gold watches. Detectives Levy and Tryon arrested them. Case continued.

Valentine Kyle charged with the larceny of a large amount of cut, but unmade clothing, was up on a further hearing. Persons connected with a number of the firms which had been swindled were present and identified the prisoner. Held in $800 bail.

HEARING BEFORE THE RECORDER.—A man named John Dillon has been held for a further hearing by Recorder Given, upon the alleged charge of an attempt at picking pockets. He was arrested by the Recorder's detectives, Charles and R. R. Smith, on a Sixth street car, at Sixth and Poplar streets.

New York Stock Quotations—3·45 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124¼	Pacific M. S. Co.	100⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	49¼	Western U. Tel.	33⅝
Phil. and Rea. R.	90⅝	Toledo & Wab.	51⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82⅝	Mil. & St. P. com	70
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85	Adams Express Co	48⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	80⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	27⅜
Chic and N. W. prf.	80⅝	U. S. Express	42⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	97⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	62
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	100⅜	Gold	144⅞
		Market firm.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$800	City 6s, New	103	17 sh Penna R.	ls. 53
$2000	do	103	2 do	53
$1000	Leh 6s, gold	ls. 88	40 do	53⅛
$1000	do	c. 87⅛	100 sh Read	ls. 45⅛
$500	Pa 6s, 3 series	109	100 do	b30wn. 45⅜
$3000	5-20s '67	cp. 106⅜	100 do	rcg&int. 45⅜
$3500	do '65	Jy.cp. 107⅛	100 do	b30. 45 3-16
24 sh	Minehill	56	46 sh Leh V R	44⅝
50 sh	13th & 15th	&int 16		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	Leh 6s, RR	ls. 85	$1000 C & Am 6s, '89	96⅛
$700	City 6s, mun	103	200 sh Fulton Coal	5⅜

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety, DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.

MEDICAL.

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NEURALGIA,
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE EUROPEAN MARETS.

The Latest Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 25—Evening.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account; Five-twenties, 71¼; Erie, 31½; Illinois Central, 91; Atlantic and Great Western, 38.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 25—Evening.—Five-twenties, 74¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—Evening.—Cotton closed firm and more active. Sales to-day 12,000 bales. All other articles closed unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 25—Evening.—Petroleum firm; Linseed oil advanced to £31 10s.

The Knights Templar.

WASHINGTON, Aug 25.—A committee on behalf of the Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar of the District of Columbia, have addressed a letter to the President respectfully requesting that he will cause an order to be issued granting leave of absence for nine days, commencing on September 12, to such Knights Templars in the Executive departments as may desire to be present at the memorial conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, to be held at St. Louis on September 15. The President has referred the request to the different heads of departments, and recommended it to their favorable consideration, as far as may be consistent with law and the public interests.

The New York Councilmen.

NEW YORK, August 25.—At 11 o'clock to-day the Councilmen appeared before Judge Barnard to answer for contempt of Court. Richard O'Gorman appeared for the Councilmen, and after an argument and explanation the Judge said the Councilmen might consider themselves purged of contempt and paroled to appear at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The Attempted Murder in the Broadway Theatre.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The parties engaged in the murderous shooting affair in the Broadway